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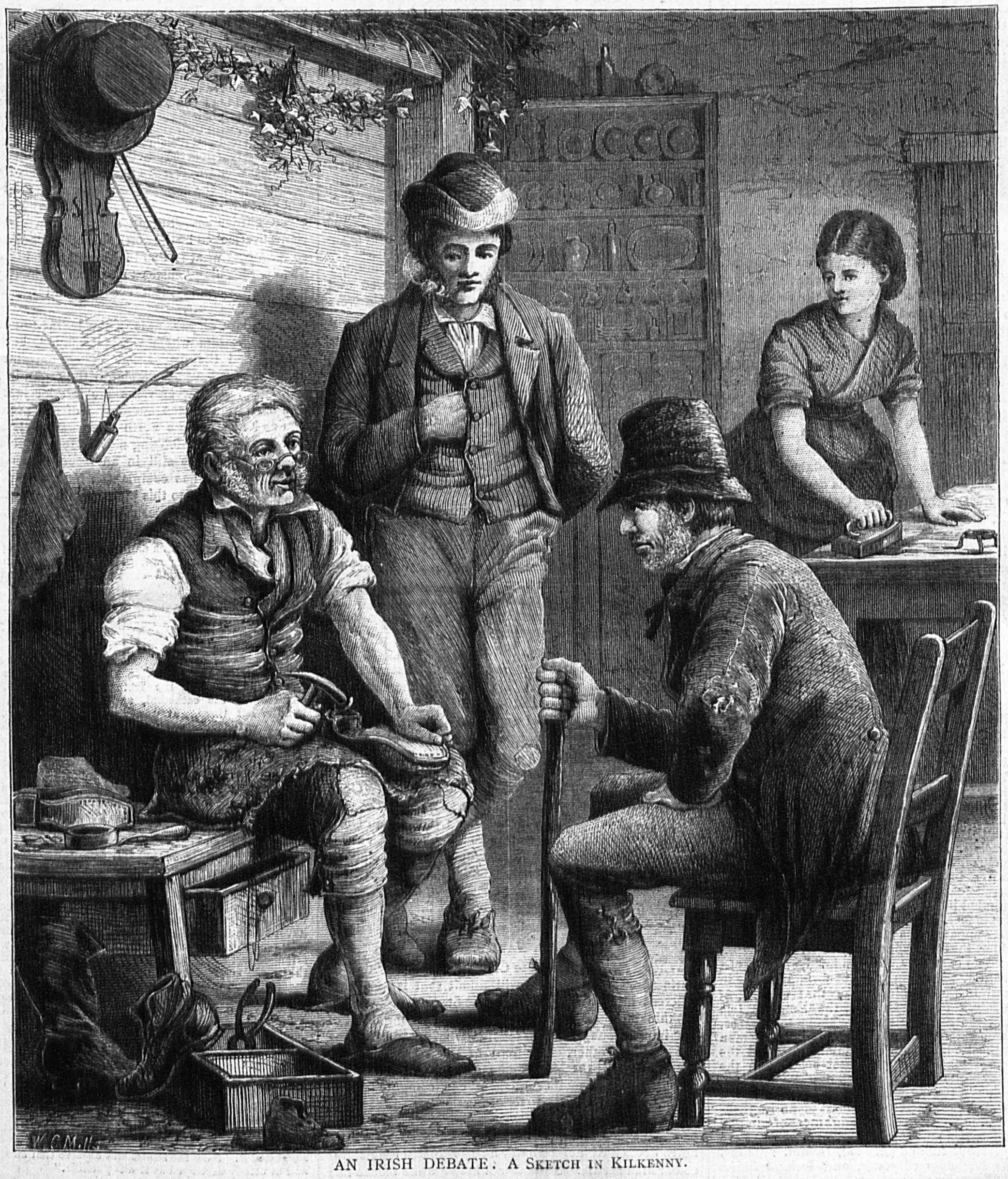


AN IRISH DEBATE. A Sketch in Kilkenny.

AN IRISH DEBATE.

NOT a night at St. Stephen's devoted to the discussion of one of the many grievances of the Sister Isle—not a free fight in the old Irish Parliament before the Act of Union—not an imaginary display of wit and eloquence and patriotism in the days that are coming, when the Home Rule Club shall have triumphed, and Ireland shall be for the Irish once more. The debate we mean is the one which our artist has represented on the front page of this paper. It is held in the cobbler's shop. The seat which is at once a bench and a tool-box accommodates the chief spokesman and oracle. The front Opposition bench is filled by the man with the shillalah. Young Ireland has a pipe in his mouth, and stands below the gangway. The pretty maiden behind, looking on quietly, thoughtfully, hopefully—shall we not say that she is the Emerald Isle, over which so many battles have been fought? Placid still, without a scar, without a wrinkle—incapable of losing the beauty which came to her with Creation. Her heart has been sore pressed and often, but it has never been nigh breaking. That is the Ireland over which debates without end have been held—and will continue—among Celts at home, among Saxons in Albion, and between the mixed races wherever they meet. If we wanted to symbolise Erin's Isle in her poetic and social aspect, remembering what she is and has been to those who have gone to her in a spirit of kindness and appreciation, we would want no better figure than this Irish lass—bright, intelligent—with an intelligence that is independent of learning—quick of perception, intense of temperament, not putting aside her household work, but staying her hand for the moment that she may know something of the merits of the controversy of which she is a witness.

Our Cobbler is the true politician of the party. He is the man of theory and principles. He has watched the events of half a century and has made up his mind on a good many points, upon which he can discourse fluently and with a certain pleasant eloquence. The true Irishman is a rhetorician by nature, and our Cobbler is of a good type. He is intellectual, clear headed, has a memory stored with vivid recollections, has formed some opinions about the faults of his countrymen, and cannot be easily driven into a corner in an argument. He stops work to discourse on his favourite theme, and to confound his neighbour's logic. It is the privilege of the gifted to hold the hand awhile, and let the half-cobbled boot rest from its troubles, while he evolves and explains his ideas. Are we slaves, or mere hinds, that we should sacrifice all speculation and the conflict of brain at the shrine of dry, stupid labour? Who would have the heart to stop the wagging of that ready tongue or to arrest that stream of busy, bright thought? Look at the three listeners. To them this man is a born Prime Minister, in the placing of whom upon this cobbler's stall Fortune has made a mistake, which is Fortune's loss not less than his and his country's.

But the representative of the Opposition on the wooden chair, though he admires and is half confounded, is not convinced. He bears the shillalah. The old hat is pressed hard down over his brow. The gift of rhetoric is not his, but he is a man of action. There is work to be done abroad. Sturdy men have resolved to strike a blow for their country, and he thinks he will be one of them. He understands that best. A little of it, he thinks, goes farther than much parlance. He does not tell the Cobbler his secret, but his secret is half confessed in his face, and his friend understands him. That keen look across the top of the spectacles is enough. Good Crispin sees the plot, and could tell off on his fingers who will be the ringleaders, what the course of action, and indeed the *fiasco* in which the adventure will end. The days of his youth are over, and with that head on his shoulders he has not lived and looked on at events for nothing.

Young Ireland in the background has got his part to play in the regeneration of his country. How shall he play it? He listens to these two men; he is not strongly impressed with the arguments of either; he betrays no eager partisanship; he has some initiation into the secrets of the clubs, but he is open to a better form of political faith if a better form will present itself. His race has suffered fearfully at the hands of fortune and has been trampled into the earth; but it has always risen again to its feet, and Young Ireland knows that in spite of adverse appearances his blood, and the blood of his people, is not that of irredeemable serfs.

There is a fiddle over the Cobbler's head, emblem of a feeling for the arts. There is grace of form and pose in Young Ireland behind, indicative of that element of hope in the future of the Celts of the Emerald Isle which their bitterest antagonists allow them to possess. Here on the wooden chair is the very model of the men who have fought the battles of Britain and extorted the admission that they are among the best soldiers in the world. And the maiden: she shall not be removed from the position in the picture in which we have placed her. She commends herself to the heart of an Englishman by the charm of purity and the brightness of wit, and she is in this engraving the veritable Shamrock of the Green Isle. Here is Ireland political, Ireland militant, Ireland in its freshness of youth, and Ireland in its beauty. These figures make up our "Irish Debate." May all the discussion and all the strife lead to better times for our sister land! One of the fairest of England's dreams of the future is that Ireland may grow prosperous and happy.

OUR LONDON NOTE-BOOK.

IN THE CROWD.

WHAT shall we do with the fête days when the great city grows a good deal more populous? Quite as large a proportion of the inhabitants will want to go and see the sights. Still more numerous, year by year, will be the influx of country people on show days, as railway facilities increase. And where shall we put the folks? The streets cannot all be made wider. The thoroughfares are, as a rule, as convenient for all sorts of traffic as can be reasonably expected. There is a multiplication of modes of conveyance. Yet at times even now the throng cannot be fairly provided for. Take, for example, the day on which Her Majesty goes to open Parliament. It has got to be little more than a delusion and a snare for sight-seers to travel to the West-end for the sake of a glimpse of Her Majesty. If they have no special tickets, and no peculiar privilege, they might almost as well remain at home. If they stand at the back of a thick line of people they see absolutely nothing; if they get to the front, at the hazard of their lives or limbs, there is nothing for them to look at but the blue jackets and helmets of a deep border of policemen. Last Saturday, as all the world knows, there was a boat race on the Thames. The course is about four miles long. There were, therefore, eight miles of river bank for the people to congregate upon, besides the bridges, the steamboats, the barges, and the small craft. That should have been accommodation enough, but it did not serve the multitude. There were thousands who waited on the shore for hours and never even saw the Oxford and Cambridge boats. And when at last the contest was over, and Cambridge had paddled back down stream, followed by the dark blue, and all the cheering had been done, and the crowd thronged away from the river side into the streets, there were places through which it was scarcely possible to make a passage. Omnibuses, cabs, carriages, and drags stood still in as many straight lines as the width of the road would allow, seemingly for a time without hope of moving one. Between the vehicles when they stood abreast there was no space for the circulation of pedestrian traffic; but there were irregularities, and these were all filled up. Between the horse of one cab and the wheel of another was room, and in that space the people moved and wriggled their way through, while animals and drivers waited in despair. We suppose the deadlock has been picked since then, and that the whole mass has been moved on; but between the hours of eleven and twelve on Saturday one saw no chance of it. The fixture looked like an institution. Yet how good-tempered were all the people! That is very fortunate; for the time will come, after another decennial census or two, when large numbers of them, anxious as they may be to see the sport, will be constrained to stay away to leave room for the others. These are, perhaps, the first hints of those inconveniences of overpopulation which some people think will form the hardest political problem of the future.

IN THE PARKS.

Out of the crowd and into the parks. We will not sigh deeply over the sense of relief, because there is, after all, so much to see in a good London crowd. In the world is no drama like it. In the area of observation is no field so rich in interesting material for study. But the parks are a relief nevertheless. London is not all smoke and mist. Spring is fresh and merry in our parks, as in the remotest and best favoured rural districts, and moreover she is early. We will match the full open leaves on our beeches and the unfolding buds of our chestnuts against those of any county, save the West of England. The green mantle has been on our woody avenues and our squares for two or three weeks, and already April stands before us as one of the acknowledged fair months of the joyous young season. Good Friday is commonly regarded as the first day of the year for enjoying out-door life in England; but though Good Friday is early this time, and there has been much keen, cold weather, the Spring is somehow in advance of the average, and people, smarting under the recollection of a desperately severe winter, are beginning betimes to get into their parks and to try to believe they are on the actual threshold of summer.

ST. PAUL'S.

Whoever has visited the Church of Notre Dame at Paris and the Madeleine will admit that it is a very different thing to go and look at St. Paul's. We are not thinking now of the merits of the buildings, but of the impressions of the wanderer who approaches the one and the other. The front of Notre Dame is very old and dusky; the Madeleine stands in the thick of the population; but neither of them can compare in the dirt, dilapidation, and forlorn appearance of their entrances with the public avenue into St. Paul's. The pavement is desperately unclean, the steps up to the north doors have not for many a day revealed the natural colour of the stone. The cement between the blocks has crumbled away. The entrance doors resemble those of an old fashioned charity school. But as we make notes here of other men's impressions as well as our own we will stop to quote a passage from a letter headed "A Walk Round St. Paul's," which has just appeared in the *Gardener's Magazine*:—

> "I remembered that not many years ago the operators in the Ordnance Survey had a tent up there, somewhere near the top of the dome, close beneath the ball, and the people walked sideways with their faces turned heavenwards, and ran against each other and ignored the attractions of the shops. Then it flashed upon me that from first to last the ground enclosed as part of the sacred surroundings of the edifice had been hideous with dirt and sour grass and occasional abortive attempts at gardening. So I crossed the road and got amongst the standing cabs, and took a hasty survey, and found the scene to be more hideous than ever; for fresh attempts had been made to beautify the spot, and they had failed to make it even passably respectable. I sighed in my soul, and deplored for the hundredth time the eclipse of taste in the city of London. Go now, any one of you, and see St. Paul's churchyard. You will find some paltry winding walks of dirty gravel bounded on each side by farthing tiles, all misplaced and rotten with frost. You will find bad grass-turf and stupid flower-beds, with sooty stumps of some sort of vegetation in them, an avenue of poplars that are for the most part dead, and the few that live have had their heads chopped off, as they well deserved, for they never had any right to be there; and at far distant intervals you may discover a few consumptive aucubas, which, if you have any care for the decency of a churchyard, you will desire to pull out of the ground and cram down the nearest chimney, that they may be annihilated instanter. There are a few plane-trees next the boundary fence on the north side that were there when I first beheld the wondrous pile. They were always respectable trees, and, happily, are so now. I would not harm them for the world; but all the newer stuff is infamous, and if the Corporation of the City cannot order its removal, the Dean and Chapter must bear the burden of responsibility; and the only way to excuse them is to take it for granted that they know nothing of the facts, and never make a pedestrian tour of the exterior of their own cathedral. The enclosure, or 'churchyard,' is a disgrace to the City; it is a frowsy, obnoxious, artificial waste; a garden of stumps; a dust-yard veneered; 'a God's acre' with so many repulsive features that to the eye—whatever it may be to the reverent mind—it has not one emblem of sanctity. Suppose the poplars had thriven! The case would have been worse. Imagine an avenue of Lombardy poplars, coincident with the architectural lines of such a glorious edifice, towering up like gigantic camel-hair pencils, and destroying all harmony and consistency, with their rigid aspirations, like scaffold-poles that have taken root and remain as memorials of the time when the edifice first rose from the dust that surrounds it."

What this writer says from the point of view of a floriculturist, the general wayfarer round Ludgate-hill will agree with absolutely, though he may know nothing about gardening. Should a tradesman of one of the shops overlooked by the north side of St. Paul's Cathedral so far forget what is due to himself and his customers as to permit his premises to be thus marked by dirt and neglect, he would most speedily find himself in the Bankruptcy Court.

There is a dispute among the learned—not in horticulture like him whom we last quoted, but in architecture and the disposition of church furniture and appliances—about the placing of the organ in St. Paul's Cathedral. Whoever visits the interior just now will find the organ at the south end of the avenue facing him as he enters the north door. It is elevated upon new and very fresh-looking marble Ionian columns, and its "fixings" are still in an incomplete state. The *Building News* has complained bitterly of the moving away of the organ to this place from its original position in the centre of the screen immediately eastward of the dome, and now the same journal says:—

> "There is a proposition afoot for actually moving the organ back into its old place; not, as it before stood, on the organ loft, but on the ground close to where it stood before its removal."

In denouncing this second contemplated change, our authority says of the question of the right position of the organ in this cathedral:—

> "It is one of the most curious subjects, both acoustically and musically, and we refer to it in the hope of bringing back things to the state in which Wren, the great architect of the cathedral, and Bernard Smith, the organ builder, left them. It was, as far as we know, the most magnificent idea for managing and diffusing sound in existence, and worth, we hope, a little thoughtful consideration to restore."

The writer then proceeds to say:—

> "This organ, which was built by Bernard Smith in some such way and love of the work as the famous Straduarius bestowed on violins—and all possible fame and honour be due to him for it, and for what he did with it—stood, before the recent destruction, on a rood or organ loft, immediately beyond or eastward of the monuments of Nelson and Cornwallis. The floor of the loft was about fifteen feet from the level of the cathedral pavement. The organ is, or rather was, about thirty feet high, and about eighteen feet broad, and any one who will glance at a section of the church will see how admirably Wren proportioned the organ-case to the space it stood in, and to the rood loft it stood on. The organ rested on marble columns partly, and partly on the return stalls of the choir, which were arranged just as the present stall work is at Westminster Abbey, the whole arrangement being a purely Mediæval one. The spaces between the columns and the woodwork of the stalls were open, but filled in with elaborate iron gates, now buried in the crypt, but the backs of the stalls themselves towards the dome were pannelled. The singers, be it observed, were placed about midway in the choir, and at about the proper distance from the organ for musical purposes. The organ was some 30ft. back from the line of the dome, so that it stood not under the dome, but under the vaulting of the choir. Taking the arrangement as it was, it certainly would seem to have been as near perfection as anything can be to finite powers; indeed, we may safely say that no one could have been more surprised at the majesty of the result of it than Bernard Smith himself, for no mere thinking about it and contriving on paper could have suggested it. Now the reader will observe that all this is gone, and as utterly destroyed as it was possible."

Students of the conditions under which a fine organ is heard to advantage should look into this matter. The object of the present arrangement appears to be to get the instrument as far out of the way as possible.

NOTES ON BOOKS.

"ADELA," a tragedy, and "The Death of Lucretius," a poem, by Joseph Shield (Provost and Co.), form a book of poetry that has merits and faults, the latter being the more easily discernible. To begin with, the first line in the book suggests plagiarism:

> "Thrice more round the cauldrons go."

This line is clearly from "Macbeth," as is the whole of the prologue. Shakespeare has it:

> "Round about the cauldron go."

It is spoken by the First Witch in "Macbeth," at the beginning of the fourth act. Mr. Shield, not content with filching the line, must needs borrow the First Witch also to speak it. The author has followed the metre and style so palpably that you may take a line from "Adela" and a line from "Macbeth" and they shall rhyme and "ring" too. For instance:

> "Thrice more round the cauldrons go,"
> "In the poison'd entrails throw."

The first line is from the work under notice, the latter from Shakespeare; or rather they are both from Shakespeare, the former being slightly altered, but not improved, by Mr. Shield. In the following quotation the author seems to combine an idea from "Hamlet" with a music hall-ballad:

> "Of storm and earthquake, and *the many ills*
> *That mortal man must bear,*
> The all-pervading misery comes nigh us
> When his own son *is numbered with the slain.*"

Hamlet says: "The heartache, and the thousand natural shocks that flesh is heir to." The last part of the quotation seems to belong to "Just before the Battle, Mother," a song of the period, the refrain to which is "No, you'll not forget me, mother, when I'm *numbered with the slain.*" Then, again, "Fear, canaille, fear to me! I've been a soldier. And once when savage foemen hemmed me in, I cried 'Long live the king!' *and smote them thus*"—is clearly taken from *Othello*, who, as our readers will remember, says: "In Aleppo once, where a malignant and a turban'd Turk beat a Venetian and traduced the State, I took by the throat the circumcised dog, *and smote him thus.*" Bits of Shakespeare, "familiar in our mouths as household words," are scattered here and there, the author mixing the wheat amongst his tares, and giving us the whole as original. Such phrases as "Better for him that he had ne'er been born" and "Vengeance is sweet" should either be quoted as we have quoted them, or left out, seeing that neither the words nor the ideas belong to the author.

"A Pilgrimage to the Caaba and Charing Cross," by Hafiz Ahmed Hassan (Allen and Co.), is a well-written, interesting, and instructive work of travel. The author, whose name alone takes us back to the tales of "The Arabian Nights," was for many years in the service of the Nawab or Sovereign of the Tonk State, and has visited some remarkable places of interest, which, he assures us, are seldom visited by, "indeed, they are almost inaccessible to, English travellers." The following quotation will give the reader an idea of the author's style, the purpose of his book, who he is, and where he came from:—

> "I was born in a city in one of the most fertile and salubrious provinces in the north-west of Hindustan, called Rohilcund. It may indeed be styled the garden of India. . . . For many years I have been in the service of the Nawab or Sovereign of the Tonk State. This sovereignty is situated in a part of Rajpootana, and is surrounded by territories ruled over by Hindoo princes, the descendants of the ancient royal families of India, who ever successfully resisted the efforts of the Mahommedan conquerors to subjugate them. The existence, therefore, of a Mahommedan power in their very midst is a source of much heart-burning and jealousy to these Rajpoot princes, who live on the traditions and the recollections of their past greatness. The Nawabate of Tonk was founded in the year 1817, when a treaty was made between Ameer Khan, then ruler of the Tonk State, and the British Government—a treaty which on the side of the Tonk Sovereign has ever since been faithfully observed. The loyalty of the Nawab of Tonk to the British Government was conspicuously shown in 1857. When the Nawab, my master, fell under the displeasure of the British Government, and was dethroned and banished as a State prisoner to Benares, I deemed it unbecoming in me to desert him in his misfortunes. I followed him in his exile. . . . The net of misfortune in which the Nawab, my master, was enveloped, is in itself well worthy of the attention of those who take pleasure in strange and eventful stories, and in tracing the thread of artifice and cunning by which designing men in this world often succeed in accomplishing their evil ends, to the destruction of the good and innocent, and the elevation to temporary power and prosperity of the wicked. The fate my master underwent, and the mode in which it was worked out, is an episode of Indian history, very instructive to those who would learn something of the manners and customs of a people once distinguished for chivalry and martial ardour, but now little better than robbers and assassins."

The author lays no claim to great literary ability, and in his little book attempts no high flights of rhetoric or eloquence, but he has much to say that is worth the hearing, and many facts to tell that should be known.

FLORILINE!—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the **FRAGRANT FLORILINE** on a wet tooth brush produces a delightful foam, which cleanses the teeth from all impurities, strengthens and hardens the gums, prevents tartar, and arrests the progress of decay. It gives to the Teeth a peculiar and beautiful whiteness, and imparts a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed Teeth, a disordered stomach, or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant Floriline is purely vegetable, and equally adapted to old and young. It is the greatest Toilet discovery of the age. Sold in elegant cases, complete, at 2s. 6d., by all Chemists and Perfumers.—H. C. GALLUP, Proprietor, 493, Oxford-street, London. [156

OUR WAR ILLUSTRATIONS.

WE this week add to our already numerous illustrations of the war several interesting engravings, including a sketch taken from a number of graphic pictorial reminiscences of the war made by members of the Royal Saxon Field Post, which have been collected together into a work under the title of "Field and Camp Life of the Royal Saxon Field Post." During the late war the Royal Saxon Army Post was conducted by the same experienced leader as during the Austrian campaign of 1863-4. It has become a very active and effective organisation, and in future will be considered as an indispensable part of the army. Although the achievements of the Saxon army have been recorded for the past 200 years, there is no historian who can tell us when the Saxon Army Postal Service was introduced. Probably it came into use with the Prussian Field Post, which was established in the Pomeranian War of 1716. In Holstein the Army Post did their work under very trying circumstances in the Saxon Corps under the direction of officials who had received no instruction in the manner of their work. In December, 1863, the Saxon Army Postmaster-General marched to Holstein with only one functionary as the *personale*, and an old wooden box for papers, letters, and moneys. Afterwards, assisted by two secretaries, he had to organise a postal communication between an army of 6,000 men and their native country. In 366 days the then little army post-office managed to send off 512,400 letters, receive 347,000 parcels, and money letters to the amount of 95,072 dollars, besides other parcels 41,386 in number and 101,947 lbs. in weight. In the Austrian campaign of 1866 the postal arrangements of the Saxon army were more effectively carried out, having eight officials and five managers. But even these were hardly enough for an army of 30,000 men. From June 1 to November 10, 1866, 46,450 letters arrived, and 5,963 were sent off, many of the letters containing money and being registered. Valuable parcels to the number of 583,758 arrived, and 15,337 parcels were sent off, together with money to the amount of 116,112 dollars. The hard work this must have necessitated will be better understood when we tell our readers that the whole stock of letters for the army post is brought in unsorted, so that the operation of assorting letters depended on the classification of the several divisional regiments and companies of the army, each division in many cases having to distribute its own letters. How much better was the postal arrangement of the Saxon army during the late war, under the North German postal organisation! In November, 1870, there was at Vert Galant an army post-office with a superintendent and four secretaries. In Clichy there was a branch office of the 23rd division of infantry, to manage which there were three under-secretaries and a chief secretary. The postal arrangements at Chelles for the 24th division of infantry were carried out in like manner. A third postal district was established for the 12th army corps of cavalry division, with two secretaries and a superintendent. The Reserve had a post-office at Villeparisis. The postal service of the artillery division had two secretaries. The quarters of the secretary who directed the whole army post was at Margency. The Saxon Army Post had in 1870-1 eighteen officials, thirteen managers, and nineteen postmen.

One of the officials gives a few particulars of a postal expedition on the battle-field of St. Privat, on August 19, 1870, which our readers will find interesting. He writes:—"It is the morning after the battle. St. Privat is in flames. The field is strewn with corpses and fragments. A funeral parade is approaching with the body of a fallen officer, the last tribute his comrades can pay him being to bury him. The Campaign Post-office (which was then united to the post expedition of the avant guard) has just arrived in the open field, after eighteen hours' uninterrupted march. What a terrible march that was! It was a roundabout one, obstructed by frequent obstacles, marching in the dark night to the secluded town of St. Marie-aux-Chênes, amidst the wounded and the dead. When at the destination there was no time to lose. The waggons halt, and the drivers get off their horses after a fatiguing journey of many hours. Without any pause whatever, the officials begin their work, whilst the postmen and servants procure saddle and carriage horses. The first division of postmen manage those letters which were sent off one day previous to the departure for St. Privat, and assort them into boxes appointed for a single regiment, and forwarded with the ordnance and ammunition waggons. What did the letters contain? Loving care at home had ingeniously compressed rare things in the form of a letter. There were many comforts and necessaries of life in these letters, from cigars to pepper, sugar, salt, anchovies, tea, chocolate, and condensed milk. An official is engaged with the distribution of post cards only. In a short time thousands are in the hands of the anxious soldiers. When the soldiers have devoured the news from home, they write in return to their friends and relations to tell them they are alive. These letters are immediately sorted and packed, and in a few hours bagsful of them are ready for home transport."

The second picture on page 65 illustrates an attack upon the field post by francs-tireurs. The picture tells its own story of the tragic incident. There is only one Prussian left to defend the charge, and he is being aimed at by francs-tireurs from every side. This is a clever and characteristic sketch, and we hope to give our readers some more from the same source.

On the same page will be found a sketch taken on Mont Valerien shortly after the capitulation of Paris, and on page 72 a further reminiscence of this remarkable fortress, the strongest and most remarkable of the Paris forts. Mont Valerien was regarded by the German engineers as practically unstormable. The fire from the Prussian guns did comparatively little damage to the fortress, and after a very considerable cannonade it could only be entered from the side facing Paris. It will be remembered that the Prussians entered the fort on the 29th of January, following the Convention of the 28th. The Crown Prince was one of the earliest in this celebrated stronghold, and was greatly impressed with the grand and imposing view which it commanded. There were 110 pieces of cannon in the fortress, principally 24 and 28 pounders. The chief of this great display of guns was the monster cannon, La Valerie. The German officers and gunners continually thronged around this marvellous piece of metal, seeming never to weary in their examinations of the big gun that had so often belched forth its crushing fire from its sugar-loafed head, so familiar through the glasses from the German position. This gun threw its enormous projectiles right over the castle terrace of St. Germain into the Prussian lines. It stood on an iron tramway under a strong covering. Its length was 14ft. 5in., the back part being 5ft. 9in. in circumference, having a diameter of 3ft. 2in. It was conical in shape, and at the mouth was only 19in. in diameter.

On the same page we give a sketch of the Prussian Field Post at the German head quarters, Margency.

PAST AND PRESENT.

MR. W. HEPWORTH DIXON, the popular author and traveller, has been contributing a series of important papers to the *School Board Chronicle* on education in Germany. From one of the last papers we make the following interesting extract:—

"Men who are still of middle age can easily recall a time when Lay Society in the Fatherland—especially in the luxurious capital and the commercial towns—was prostrate at the feet of France. Her Courts were modelled on the Tuileries. Her princes aped the Bourbon; her poets studied Victor Hugo; and her painters thought of Vernet and of Delaroche. Her upper classes lisped in French: the tongue, they said, of wit, of epigram, of intrigue. The verse of Schiller and the prose of Goethe were relinquished as too simple and domestic for fine ladies and their cavaliers. An idiom of finesse, of double-meanings, was affected by the fashionable world. French actors trod her stage; French novels filled her shops. A thing that was the rage in Paris might be imitated in Berlin; but no new fashion had a chance unless it had the Boulevart brand. The good old German garb, the lusty German speech, the homely German ways seemed banished from the Schloss, the Lindens, and the park, as they had been in those old times when Friedrich was the fascinated pupil of Voltaire. Among the higher ranks, French manners, French attire, and French politeness were in vogue. The fine Teutonic names were cast aside. A Graf became a Count, a Ritter called himself Monsieur; and every woman, from a milliner to a princess, took the title of Madame. To call a lady Frau was to insult her; for the word was native, homely, biblical, affectionate. In dress, in etiquette, in morals, the promenaders under the Lindens strove to pass for the elegant fribbles of the Chaussée d'Antin and the Rue de la Paix. The arts of life were introduced from Paris, like the flashy jewels and the pinchbeck watches of the Palais Royal. Louvet and Prevost were the favourite authors, and Voltaire, though not much read, was raised to the rank of god.

"These foreign fashions, brought into the country by an idle and a vicious section of the Lay Society, were on the land; a blight, a pestilence, a curse; until the purer and more national spirit of the Church arose against them, fought them with moral weapons, and repelled them from her field of war. She fought them in the schools, in which the anchors of the national feeling gripped the solid rock; and hence, this Lay Society, when they raised the cry 'Emancipation of the School!' soon found that they had lost their power to treat with the ecclesiastics on equal terms. The Lay Society had been false to Fatherland; the Church had not been false to Fatherland.

"In spite of their delinquencies, the Lay Society—now no less national in tone and phrase, and perhaps more national in tone and phrase, than the Church—have got a holding in the higher schools; in the universities, the gymnasia, and the Real schools. In these they share the power and shape the spirit. The greatest scholars in the Fatherland are lay; many of these are rationalists, not a few are Jews. The influence, therefore, in the universities and in the higher schools is lay, liberal and modern. But the primary schools—analogous to those which we are founding now in England—are entirely in the pastor's hands. The battle for supremacy is not ended. If the Lay spirit is encroaching, the Clerical spirit is very obstinate. If the Lay spirit is active in the universities, the Clerical spirit is active in the schools. I am not sure that swifter progress has been made in forty years under the portico than in the Church. A sarcasm like that of Professor Sachs to the law student who came to him with a dissipated face and broken constitution, 'Go into the Church; you would make an excellent divine,' could not be uttered now, even by Mephistopheles Sachs.

"To those who know what the Lutheran Church was before Schleiermacher published his 'Christian Faith,' the change in method and material seems a miracle. The harsh formality is gone; the charge of ignorance has ceased. Piety and toleration mark the lay communicants. Pastors are more learned and more zealous. German theological research is now the widest in Europe. Fifty years since Germany looked to England for religious reading; now our highest criticisms and commentaries are founded on German books. The moral tone has been raised, the social atmosphere purged. The rise of Germany in the race of nations may be traced, and not unfairly, to the deep sobriety and earnestness of her religious faith. Her Church is no toy of a Court; no plaything of an upper class, who count a pew for piety; but a living body, panting with the passion, governed by the instinct, of the popular heart. Hence in spite of all assaults conducted by the Lay Society upon her influence over education, she retains her power, and patiently opposes facts of service to this cry from rationalistic writers of 'Emancipation of the School!'"

BUYING THE BUNS.

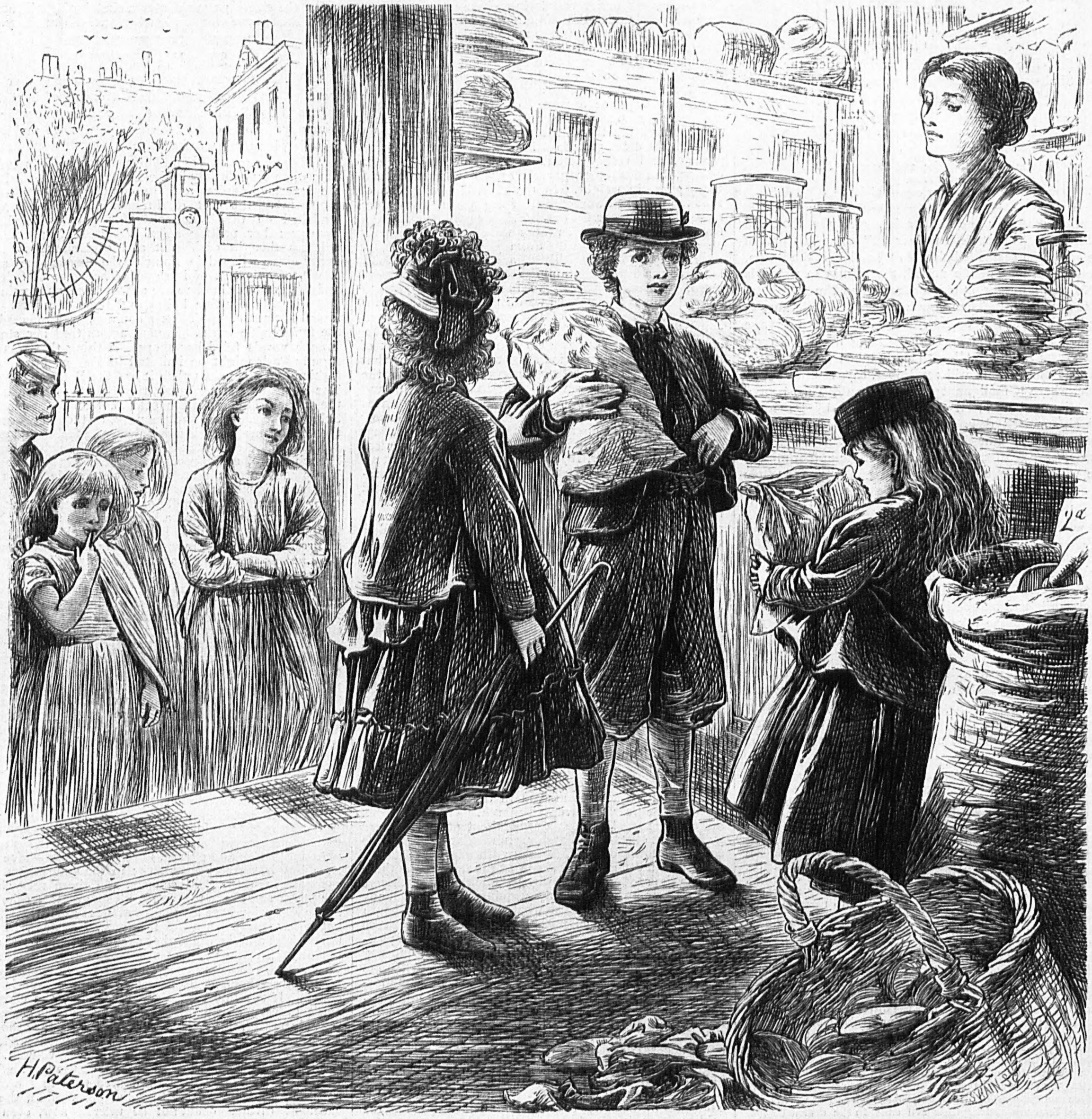
> " One a penny, buns;
> Two a penny, buns;
> One a penny, two a penny,
> Hot cross-buns!"

CRISP, spicy, "scrumptious" were the hot cross-buns of our youthful days. There was no cake like this small brown compound of the baker. And what a pleasant cry was the vendor's monotonic proclamation of "One a penny, two a penny, hot cross-buns!" Do you not remember his basket with the white cloth over it? You will never taste such buns again. The times are altered. Bakers have lost the secret of this special manufacture. It is as clean gone as the art of making that grand purple and crimson glass of the ancients. Pancakes, hot cross-buns, plum puddings; they do not make these things as they did when we were boys. The old flavour has departed. We could no more sit down and eat half a dozen "one-a-pennies" now than we could take our fish without a glass of dry sherry.

Perhaps the baker has not changed so much as we have. Now we remember, we did not drink dry sherry when we liked buns; nor could we have swallowed an olive for our life. Yes, let us exonerate the baker; the old flavour is there, but not for us. The children taste it as we did in our early days. Those young people in our picture, for example; the secret is with them! It is given to boys and girls. They know all about it, and their pleasure brings back a faint titillation on the palate as if we had put our teeth through an old memory.

They are buying the buns at the confectioner's, these children in the picture. They have worried mamma to let them do so, and here they are in all the glory of possession. The head of the nursery is just going to pay the bun bill. He had fingered those few shillings all the way to the shop, and now, with a dignified inquiry of "How much is there to pay?" he is going to part with that pocketful of wealth. What a man he is in the eyes of his two sisters, who are intent, however, for the moment, upon that envious group at the confectioner's door. The shadow follows the sunshine. It always seems to us that the shadows are darker in London than anywhere. The contrasts of prosperity and misery are very strongly marked in the great city. Go where you will, the Arab, the footpad, and the pauper are abroad in the streets.

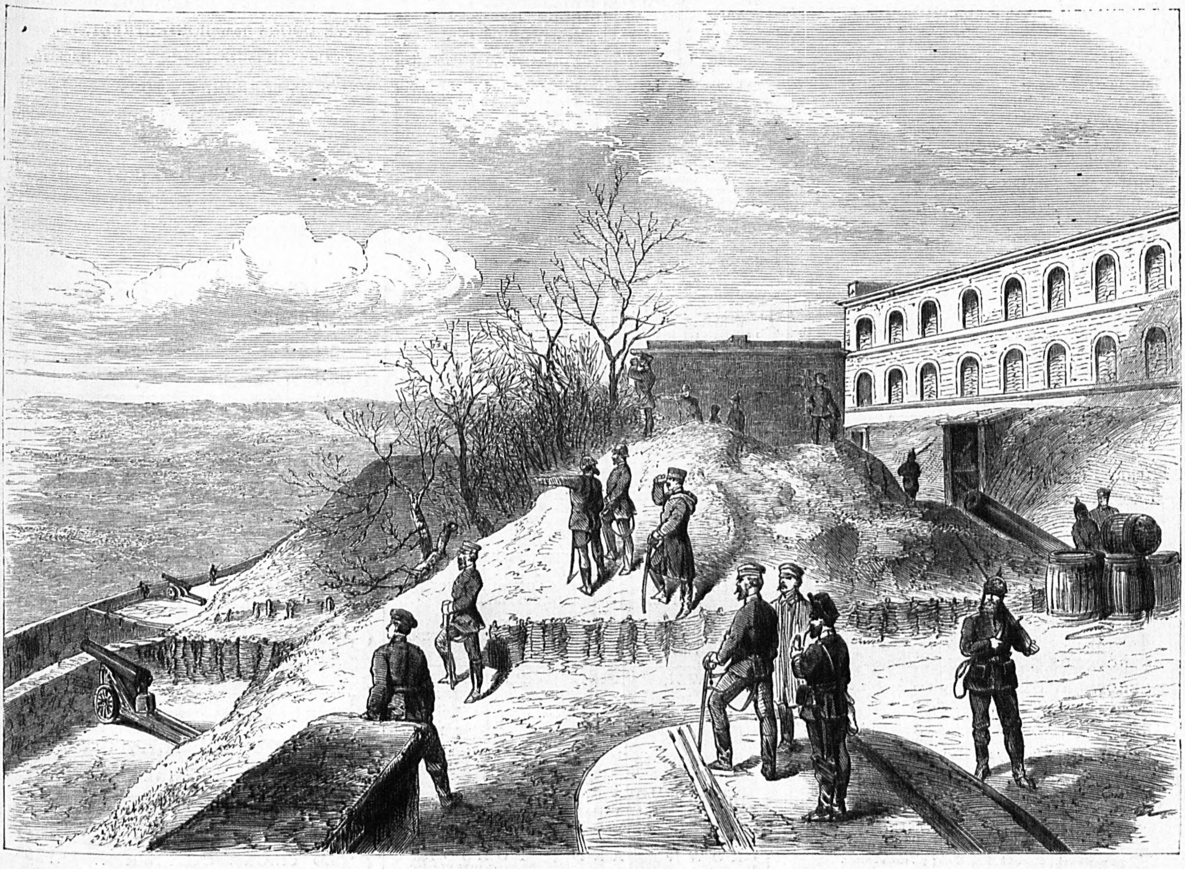
Perhaps the boy in our picture is not feeling in his pocket for the shillings. Miss Paterson, like a true artist, leaves something to the imagination. Let us put our happiest thought into another interpretation different from our first idea. Master Walter is feeling for twopence. Flossy has called his attention to the children at the door, and he is going to spend his pocket money upon a small parcel of buns for them. This is indeed an act worthy of the day; and as our readers know all about the day, we shall leave them to their own reflections upon the solemn feast and our artist's sketch of a Good Friday incident.



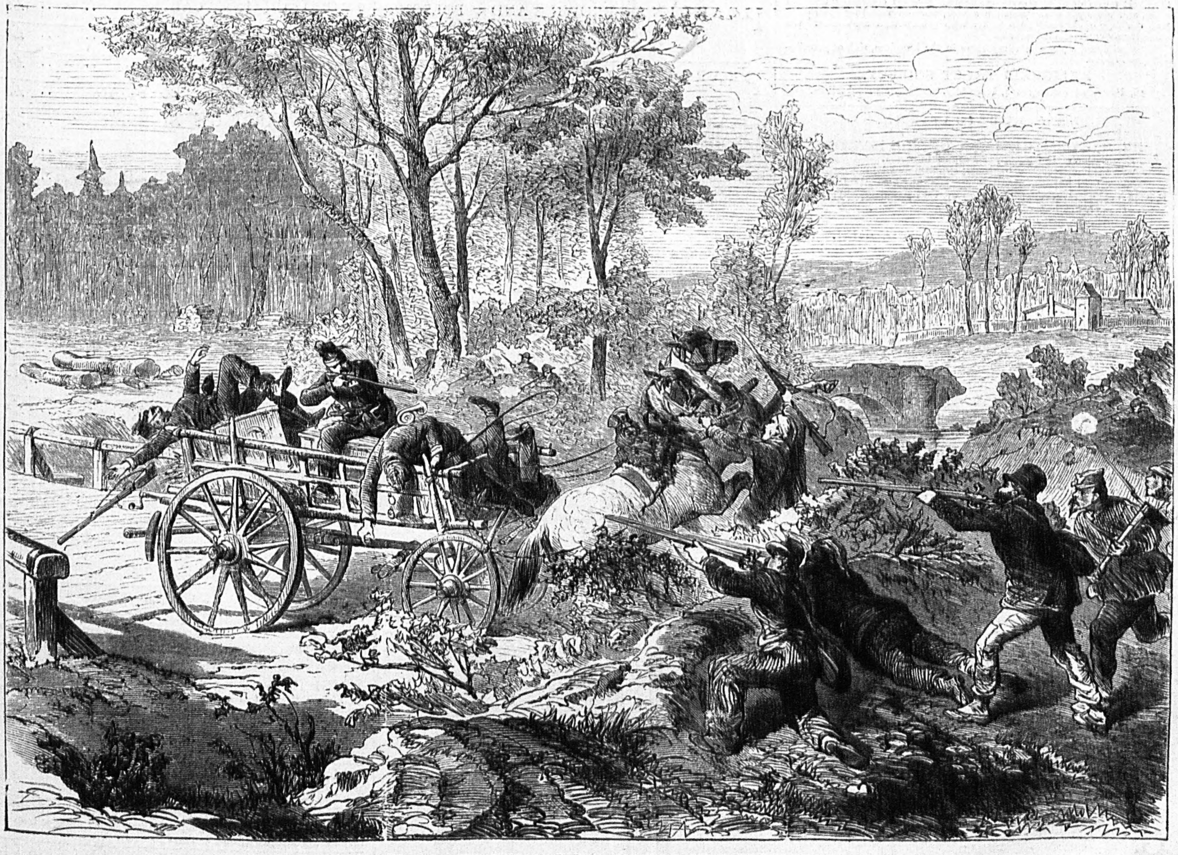
GOOD FRIDAY: BUYING "HOT-CROSS BUNS."

OUR ILLUSTRATION OF THE BOAT RACE.

OUR picture of the race is taken from a point a little above Barnes Bridge on the Surrey side. The artist has been eminently successful in catching the life and character of the river and its surroundings. The spectators are people whom we all know. The band of niggers in the foreground, with their conductor dressed as Punch, belong to the Boat Race and the Derby. On summer evenings they are to be seen at the West-end of London, or in one of the streets running off the Strand, the conductor going through some of the pantomimic action with which Jullien accompanied the performance of his famous quadrilles. The drag with its bevy of ladies is as necessary an adjunct to the Boat Race as the less interesting but picturesque barges moored by the river side. Enthusiastic clerics are also met with in groups by Barnes Bridge cheering and shouting with "forty parson power," under the influence of pleasant college memories and a generous partisanship. The Eton boys, too, help to give a sort of an educational tone to the crowd. The barge in the immediate foreground of the picture is chiefly occupied by boating men, whose hearts beat responsively to every stroke of the respective crews. Their "fellow feeling" is with both boats while the race lasts. They know what it is both to win and to lose. Those of our readers in the country who have never seen the Oxford and Cambridge Boat Race on the Thames may form a reliable and interesting idea of the event through our leading engraving this week.



THE CAPITULATION OF PARIS: A SKETCH IN MONT VALERIEN.



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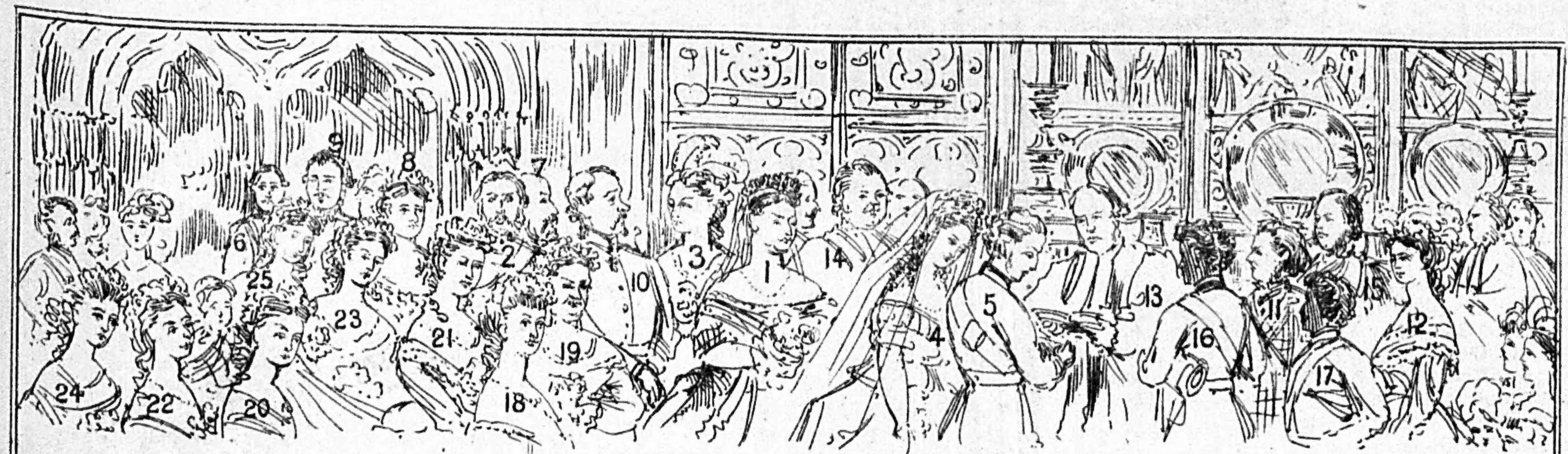

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6. Prince Arthur.
7. Duke of Cambridge.
8. Princess Mary.
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12. Duchess of Argyll.
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A few copies of our Tinted Lithographic Supplement, issued in March, can still be had on application to the Publisher, price Sixpence, including an ordinary number of the Paper.

THE ROYAL WEDDING PICTURE.

Many applications having been made from the country for extra copies of this work for framing, arrangements have been made for posting the Plates carefully rolled on wood (to prevent creasing), on receipt of Sixpence in postage stamps.

A FEW words by way of introduction to this New Series of the *Illustrated Midland News*—we might almost say to this new paper.

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These are bold words. We shall act up to them; and as we merit public favour, we trust the measure of our deserts may be meted out to us. With which hope in the future, we combine our very hearty thanks for kindly consideration and support in the past.

THE Illustrated NEWSPAPER

LONDON, APRIL 8, 1871.

AS we are compelled this week to go to press some days anterior to the actual date of our publication, it is difficult to discuss the condition of Paris. It seems, however, pretty certain that the insurgents will have to succumb to the Versailles Assembly. The last week closed in with far more hopeful news than has come from France for some days past. Prince BISMARCK has written an important letter to the Strasburg Chamber of Commerce, in which he says:—"A proposition has been made to the Federal Council and to the German Parliament that the compensation should be granted as demanded by the inhabitants of Alsace and Lorraine for their losses suffered by the war, according to the rules and in the same degree as accorded to the inhabitants of the other portions of Germany in analogous circumstances." It is quite possible that German troops may be called upon to reoccupy Paris. Meanwhile the insurgents and some of the Versailles troops have had an encounter outside Paris. The Communist soldiers were shamefully beaten.

THE Census, the Boat Race, and Good Friday disturb the general tenor of the week and give additional significance to its history. On Monday, from the QUEEN downwards, British subjects were numbered by 32,000 enumerators. The collection of the returns in the "slums" of London and our great provincial cities made the day one of strange excitement. The poorer classes have a very dim perception of the meaning of the inquisitorial inquiries of the collectors. There will be much that is sad in the record, as well as much that is deeply interesting. When the returns come in we shall have a better idea than we have had for the last few months what resources we have for meeting an invading army. We shall know how we have progressed during this last ten years. That sad column recording imbeciles and lunatics, deaf, dumb, and blind, will repeat its painful story; but there are facts and figures of vast importance which do not come within the scope of the enumerator's duty. The *Manchester Guardian*, with praiseworthy enterprise and laudable feeling, has supplemented the Government officer:—

> "The poor who are herded and crowded into places unfit for human habitation; the destitute home, if home that shelter can be called which hides rather than houses the squalor, the misery, the vice inherent to our large cities, will find no special place in this census. It is, so far as our own huge centre of human life is concerned, to supplement this inquiry that 'our own observers' have gone forth to assist in 'the census in the slums.' Special correspondents have recorded the deeds of war; not a battle-field has received its recent death-crop but there the representative of the press has found his way. The woes of those who in this struggle have suffered all the miseries which follow in the track of armed and angry men have found an eloquent expression in the columns of our English newspapers, and appeals have been made in their behalf which have been most nobly responded to. But equal misery and equal destitution exist amongst us ourselves. Close to our own doors lie hundreds—nay, thousands] of suffering poor; poor, who are done to death, not by invading armies, but by want of that proper provision of house and home which disgraces our country beyond all others, and by the reckless disregard of those common provisions for health and decency which the greed or the heedlessness of others prevents them from obtaining."

We are glad to see our northern contemporary improving the occasion in this way. The increase of misery and pauperism is a melancholy fact upon which we have frequently commented. When will some high-minded, brave and patriotic statesman come forward and dedicate his energies and ability to an entire revision of our present Poor Law system?

LOOKING at the vast crowd which thronged the Thames on Saturday, a stranger might have thought London a city of wealth and pleasure, without a blotch of poverty upon its fair features. But the stranger only saw the sunny side. Let him go to the East-end to-night, and judge of London by its shadows. The Boat Race was a splendid illustration of courage and endurance. At the University dinner in the evening, the President of the Cambridge Club paid a graceful tribute to the defeated Oxonians. He said they had shown immense pluck in rowing "a stern race." He owned that after Barnes Bridge had been passed, and when he thought the race was comfortably over, he began to feel anxious on account of Mr. Lesley's magnificent spurt. It was a wonderful effort, he said, for a crew which had rowed behind so long. Our picture of the race will give the reader a true indication of the position of the boats when "the great spurt" was made; though the chief aim of the artist is to represent the scene as a whole, "alive with the excitement and glow of the event."

GOOD FRIDAY is still observed by the Church with great solemnity. One of the national holidays, it is for the general public a day of relaxation. It is ushered in with the cry of "Hot cross buns," and closed too often with cries of a very different character at night. But on the whole Good Friday of late years may be said to have been celebrated with increased propriety. It is curious to trace back old customs beyond the generally accepted date. A writer in the *Athenæum* some years ago quoted the Rev. G. S. Faber, who is re-quoted in "The Book of Days," for a train of speculation, having for its conclusion that our eating of the hot cross buns came from a pagan custom of worshipping the Queen of Heaven with cakes—a custom to be found alike in China and in ancient Mexico, as well as many other countries. In Egypt the cakes were horned to resemble the sacred heifer, and thence called *bous*, which, in one of its oblique cases, is *boun*, in short, *bun!* So people eating hot cross buns little dream what they may be about.

OUR FINE ART SUPPLEMENT.

THE ROYAL WEDDING.

IN our opening remarks introducing the new series of this journal we promised pictorial novelties. We began with a lithographic Supplement containing portraits of the Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne. The great demand for the ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER upon that occasion was sufficient evidence of public approval to justify all the arrangements we had made for the present and the future.

Never in the history of illustration has so fine a work been produced, at the price, as that which we publish this week. We speak more particularly of our Supplement, and we are anxious to explain that this is not a mere advertising effort. A picture is often published at a loss, as a newspaper supplement, for the sake of notoriety. With our art facilities and special mechanical appliances we can produce works of this class at a profit. It is simply a question of numbers. At the outset we told our patrons we would share with them the profits of our undertaking. We point to this week's work as a practical example of what we mean. The great demand for the portraits which we published a fortnight since enables us to increase our expenditure this week. With a liberal response to our efforts on the part of the public, we can give them a series of

PICTURES FOR FRAMING,

which will not only be worthy of preservation as historical illustrations of the age in which we live, but serve to stimulate that growing love of art which is one of the most gratifying signs of the times.

With our pictorial memento of the Royal Wedding will be found a key to the portraits and directions for framing. We may add that any of our subscribers who desire extra copies can have this picture or the portraits sent to any address, rolled on wood to prevent creasing, by sending six stamps to the publisher.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

WE are informed by the *Echo* that Mr. Ella has been invited to a musical Professorship at the London Institution, and to give twelve educational lectures next winter.

MR. S. CHRISTIE MILLER has allowed the Ballad Society to make a catalogue of his collection of ballads.

FRAULEIN ADA CHRISTEN, the poetess (says the *Athenæum*), has written a new drama in five acts, entitled "Faustiana," which is said to be well written for the stage. Another new dramatic work, "Sie wird ohnmächtig," a proverbe in two acts, by Herr Alfred von Wurzback, will shortly be brought out at the Burgtheater of Vienna.

MR. AND MRS. CHARLES MATHEWS, who took their departure from Sydney, New South Wales, on the 31st of January, arrived in San Francisco, California, on the 12th of March.

IT is stated that Mrs. Rousby, having recovered from her last severe illness, will appear at the Queen's as *Joan of Arc* next Monday.

THE *Musical Standard* states that Wagner's last work is an Imperial March in honour of the German victories, and of the consolidation of the Empire which has crowned the complete triumph over their foe.

THE *Orchestra* says Rubenstein has given two grand concerts in St. Petersburg, with fabulous receipts. He has refused to come to London this season.

MR. GYE has engaged Madame Csillag, who a few years ago achieved great success in dramatic operas at Covent Garden, to again sustain her principal characters. Madame Csillag will make her first appearance early in the season as *Donna Anna* in "Don Giovanni."

MDLLE. DEJAZET is about to leave London for Brussels, to fulfil an engagement there.

THE death is announced of M. Samson, the old and eminent actor, and senior member of the Théâtre Français. He was one of the most classic representatives of the leading characters of Corneille, Racine, and Molière.

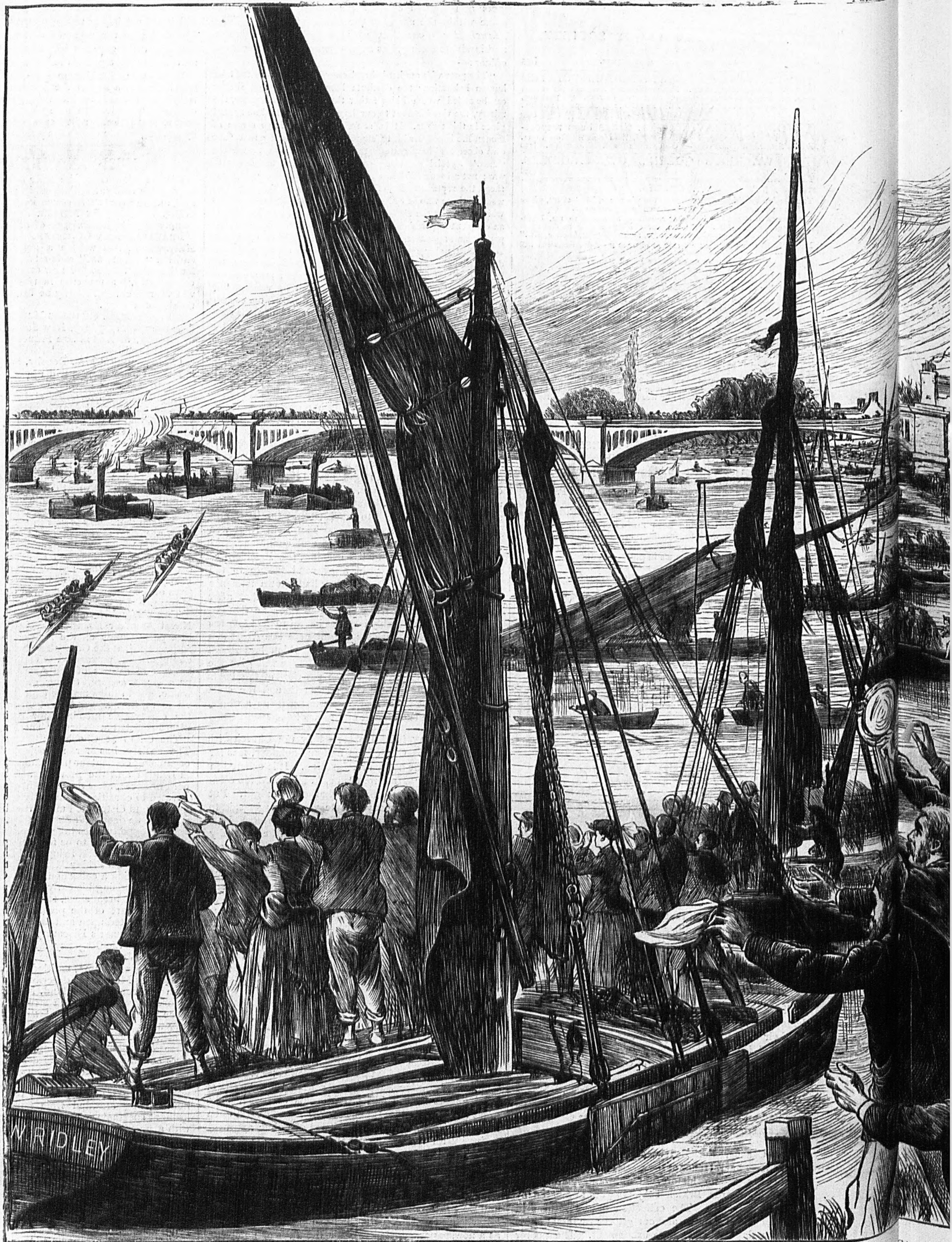
THE *Daily News* understands that the Military and Naval Amateur Dramatic Society intend giving their first performance on the forenoon of Wednesday, the 26th of April, at the Gaiety Theatre, probably under most distinguished patronage. The society is composed entirely of officers of the Army and Navy, past and present; therefore, taking garrison theatricals as a whole, good things may be expected, more especially as we learn that a good cast has been chosen out of the eighty-nine members for their first *débût*. The pieces selected are—first, "The Happy Pair;" second, "The Camp at Chobham;" third, "Paddy Miles." The society has for its object the getting up and organising of amateur performances from time to time in London and the provinces. The proceeds of these performances, after the payment of all expenses, are to be devoted to charities, principally of a military and naval nature, and distributed under the direction of, and as far as may be deemed advisable by, the committee as suitable opportunities take place.

THE public seem to be forgetting the name of Cruikshank; but he is still living, and his works will live long after him. On Friday Messrs. Sotheby and Wilkinson sold by auction a collection of Mr. George Cruikshank's works, comprising his early and rare productions, caricatures, and broadsides, forming a satirical history of the early part of the present century. Amongst the subjects treated upon and the persons satirised are Pitt, Sheridan; Jenner's Discovery, and the prejudice excited against it; the Regency and the Regent, the First Napoleon, &c.

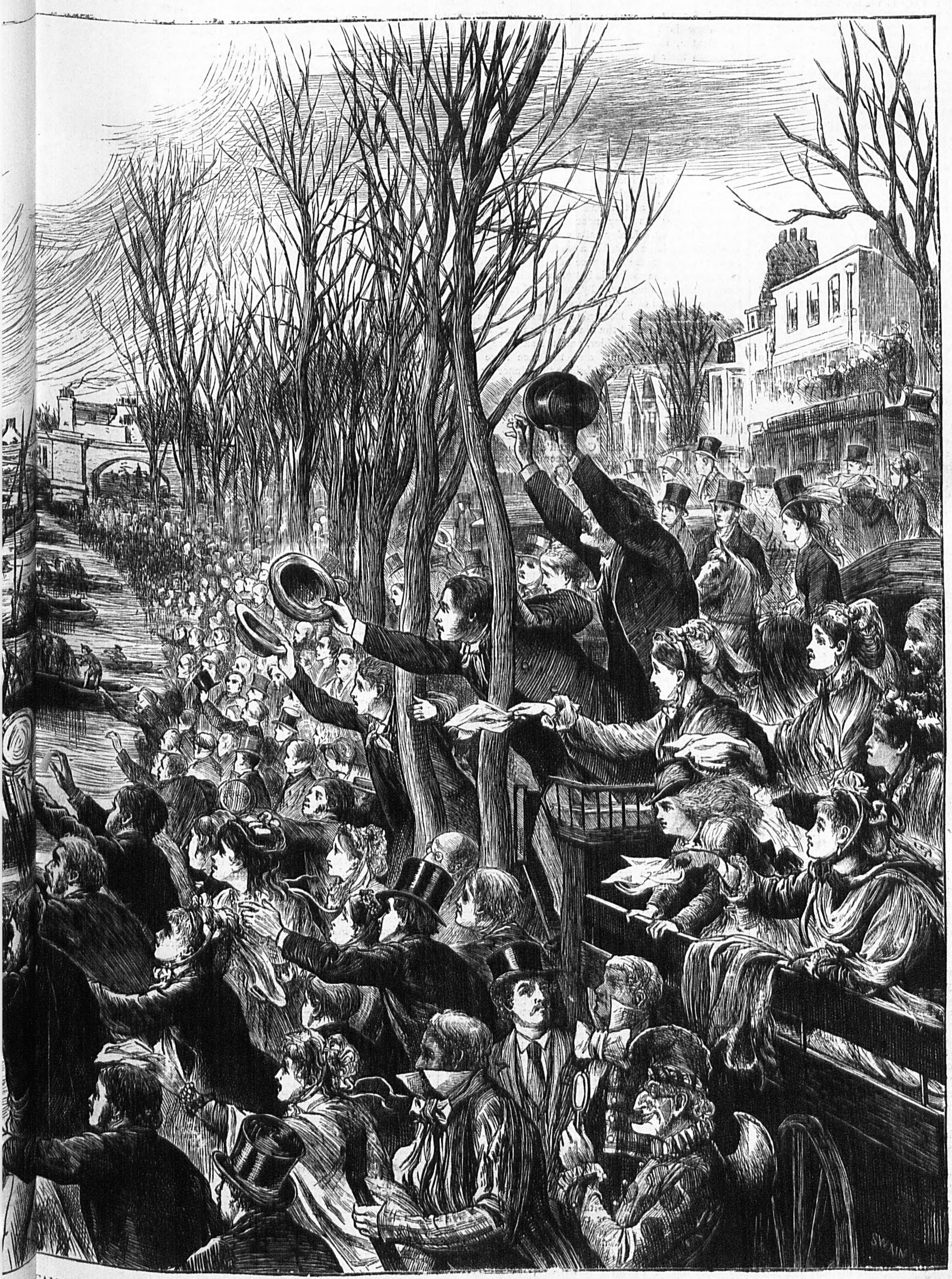
AN original drama, entitled "Crime in the Clouds," written by Mr. Booth, described as a local author, has been produced at Auckland, New Zealand. One of the scenes represents a death struggle in a balloon. The piece is said by the *Daily Southern Cross* to have been very well received.

MR. J. L. TOOLE took his annual benefit at the Gaiety Theatre on Thursday evening, when hundreds of pounds were actually refused at the doors. The entertainment was certainly the greatest success of the season. The *Birmingham Morning News* says:—"Nearly the whole of the pit was devoted to dress stalls, and the house being crowded from floor to roof presented a brilliant spectacle. The Prince and Princess of Wales, with a party of distinguished guests, were present, and were greeted with enthusiastic cheers upon their entrance. No one appeared to evince a higher appreciation of the comedian's famous *Serjeant Buzfuz* than his Royal Highness, while Serjeant Ballantine in the stage box clearly indicated by hearty laughter his admiration of his brother Toole's address to 'My Lud and Jury.' Mr. Toole's reception was so prolonged, and his recalls so numerous, that he finally declared he could no longer say 'Still I am not happy.'"

THE musical arrangements for the opening of the International Exhibition on the 1st of May are nearly completed. M. Gounod will produce a psalm; Chevalier Pinsuite, a chorale to English words; Dr. Hiller, a march; and Mr. Arthur Sullivan, a cantata.



THE OXFORD AND CAMBRID



RD AND CAMBRIDGE BOAT RACE.

THE TWO BLUES.

By J. Inwards, Author of "The Cruise of the Ringleader Canoe."

The University Boat Race is unquestionably growing in public favour. To such an extent, indeed, does partisanship pervade the metropolitan section of the British public, that the interest manifested over this Easter contest bids fair to rival that created by any trial of speed which takes place within our islands. When the hour fixed upon for the commencement of the great struggle for aquatic supremacy is not an unreasonably early one, greater crowds than ever before gathered to witness a boat race flock to the bridges and river banks between Putney and Mortlake. The more eager and adventurous spirits take possession of all available trees; thoughtful sight-seers appropriate "good places," and the uninitiated bestow themselves upon the banks. These unfortunates are forced to retire before the rising tide, but, having taken to themselves reserved seats, they usually keep their places until the passing steamers send a great wave on shore which wets them through and renders them uncomfortable for the rest of the day. Perhaps the strongest evidence of the "grip" with which the 'Varsity race has taken hold of all classes may be found in the display of favours, which has come to be, not exactly the fashion, but the rule. As the day of the race approaches the rival hues crop up in the strangest quarters. We expect to see certain shop windows dressed in the two colours, we are not surprised that our hoardings blossom with announcements printed in the two tints of blue ink, nor are we astonished to find light and dark ribbons plentifully sprinkled about Putney; but we confess to a feeling of wonder at meeting in the neighbourhood of Finchley Cemetery a pale-faced youth conning in solitude the "Rowing Almanac," and displaying several feet of azure necktie.

On the day of the race all London suffers from the blues. Everybody has heard of the Oxford and Cambridge match. Comfortable-looking Jehus under orders for an early drive obtain from their respective "missuses" the necessary "bits of blue ribbon," bridles are dressed, whip-stocks decorated, and button-holes filled therewith. Cabmen fly streamers from their thongs, 'busmen show "light" or "dark" upon their coats. Even carriers and farmers' men from the country come in with favours on their whips, while enthusiastic butcher-boys who trot about the suburbs carry to our doors reminders that this is the eventful day.

Since we first floated paper boats upon a mud puddle our mind has possessed an aquatic bias. We had tickets for the umpire's steamer, and meant to embark at Putney. With this end in view we paid half-a-crown to a booking clerk who wore a light blue tie, our ticket was nipped by a military-looking official decorated with a dark coloured ribbon, and we entered a carriage wherein sat two red-hot supporters of Oxford, one of whom uttered a mass of nonsense about "snatching" and "rowing," strove to show that Cambridge could not by any possibility win, and otherwise prognosticated until our train reached Putney. We are upon the steamer, and have time to look around us. The crowd is not so dense as we have seen in former years, from which fact we argue that Britons rise not early for pleasure. On shore there the rough element certainly preponderates, yet the crowd is marvellously good-tempered.

Now there is a movement on the bank, followed by a hum which breaks into a shout as the Oxford men, who have won the "toss for stations," are seen upon the river. A louder and longer demonstration is made as the light blue jackets show on the water, and then there comes that hush of intense expectancy which always precedes the start. Oxford goes to the skiff nearest the Fulham shore, and almost immediately the Cambridge boat is placed in position. Now is the time for scrutiny. There sit the heavy "dark blues," in appearance truly formidable; here, almost below us, are the Cantabs of whom we have heard so much. Their rowing in practice has been certainly good, but scarcely good enough to qualify the offer of that man in the skiff, who wishes to wager two hundred to one hundred on them. The "Are you ready?" has been spoken. Hush! Look! Searle says "Go!" and drops his hand. They are away, and the hitherto quiet crowd shouts itself hoarse, steamers get under-way, and the excitement of their occupants finds vent in cheers. Cambridge has the best of the start, and goes inch by inch to the front until the light blue flag appears to be some feet in advance. Oxford, however, succeeds in decreasing the lead for a few moments, only, however, to fall away again, so that the Cambridge men, who are pulling evenly and well, lead by eight or nine yards before half a mile has been accomplished. So they row on, Oxford taking two or three strokes more per minute than Cambridge, but failing to hold her own. Through Crab Tree Reach the light blues increase the advantage they have gained. As they near the Soap Works Point, the sternmost boat receives the wash from its rival, which has now gone another half-length in advance. Thus they pass under Hammersmith Bridge, and are lost to sight for a few minutes. Now the boats are visible again as they pass the Oil Mills, and Cambridge seems to have further increased her lead. The excitement heightens. At this point in past years the Oxonians have commenced to row down their leaders. Will they try it now? Yes! there they go with a grand spurt. Alas! for their supporters, the attempt fails, and the crew is apparently "all to pieces." There is a beaten, unsteady appearance about their rowing, and even their staunchest adherents lose heart. And well they may, for the "gentlemen of the gutter" swing on with unbroken regularity. They have gained Chiswick Church, and Oxford spurts again—with little effect, however, for Cambridge leads on past the meadows and bathing place, past the great hotel at Barnes, opposite which Oxford gets a trifle nearer her opponent. With two lengths and a half to the good the light blues are passing under Barnes Railway Bridge. Men shake their head, and say "the race is all over save the shouting." This gloomy view of affairs seems justifiable as the leaders pass the White Hart. Now, however, as they near the Brewery there is fresh excitement. Lesley calls upon his men for a final effort, and he is answered in a wonderful manner. Foot by foot they decrease the space between themselves and their rivals. The rowing is better now than at any previous portion of the race. By good hard rowing Oxford reduces the lead of her rival from twenty-five yards to twenty yards clear. Deafening cheers greet the unexpected effort, and amid the din the dark blue flag creeps up to the Cambridge rudder, and the sharp report of a gun tells that the spurt and the race have ended simultaneously, leaving Cambridge the winner by a bare length.

AT HOME AND ABROAD.

Our Reserve Forces.—We *(Broad Arrow)* are happy to state that Mr. Cardwell's scheme for establishing a Reserve bids fair to become popular. A few months ago men out of their time showed no inclination to join the Reserve, fearing that their liability to be called out "to do soldiering" would interfere with their chances of obtaining employment. Now we hear of young soldiers freely joining the First-class Army Reserve after three years' or more training under the colours, and should the Government offer any employment to such men, in addition to their retaining-fee of fourpence a day, there can be no doubt that every regiment would soon become a training-school for the Reserve. The fact to which we allude is one of the most hopeful signs connected with the general scheme of army reform that we have had the satisfaction to place on record.

The seat vacant in East Norfolk by the death of Mr. Howes will be contested by Sir Robert Buxton in the Conservative interest, and by Mr. Robert Thornhaugh Gordon in the Liberal interest.

The French despatch boat *Hirondelle* left Lowestoft for Heligoland on Saturday. It is stated she will convey the French prisoners from Prussia to France.

Shorn Sheep.—We know (says the *Pall Mall Gazette*) that "the wind is tempered to the shorn lamb," and the magistrates at the Nottingham Police-court seem to fully realise this fact, for on Thursday they dismissed several summonses taken out by the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals against an auctioneer, a cattle dealer, and four other persons for cruelly illtreating a number of sheep by exposing them shorn of their wool in the Nottingham cattle-market. It appeared from the evidence that on the day in question, the 8th ult., the wretched animals were huddled together with their backs arched and their heads down, trembling with cold, and exposed to a storm of hail and rain, and the blast of a cold wind. A veterinary surgeon from London, and several other professional witnesses, gave it as their opinion that the sheep must have suffered intensely, "their skin being much more sensitive than that of man." On the other hand, several farmers and butchers were examined, and gave a contrary opinion, and therefore, after a consultation, the bench dismissed the whole of the summonses. It is, of course, possible that the sheep were in such a feverish condition that the hail, rain, and cold wind beating on their shorn bodies may have been a positive luxury—in which case we submit that they were unfit for human food; but, assuming them to be in a healthy condition, there can be no doubt that it must have caused them intense agony to be exposed to the severe weather without their natural coverings, and the Nottingham magistrates would probably be of the same opinion if they would take the trouble to stand in the market-place, divested of their garments, in a storm of wind and rain; unless, indeed, the skin of magistrates is less sensitive than that of ordinary men.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* remarks that Mr. Gladstone has been of less use to *Punch* than any public man of our time.

It is rumoured that the Prince and Princess of Wales will visit Ireland in August.

The *Levant Herald* says the news of Sir Henry Bulwer's elevation to the peerage will be heard with universal pleasure by his countrymen throughout the Levant, every class of whom cherishes grateful memory of the energy and dignity with which, during his embassy to the Porte, the new peer upheld British interests and influence in Turkey.

The total subscriptions to the new United States Loan amount, it is said, to twenty-four million dollars.

A Parliamentary return shows that nearly 35,000 persons emigrated from Ireland last year.

The *Observer* understands that there is no truth in the rumours which have been circulated as to a fusion between the Comte de Chambord and the members of the House of Orleans.

The Gardens of Paris.—It is satisfactory to know from Mr. Robinson, the author of "The Parks and Gardens of Paris" (says the *Field*), that Paris itself has not suffered from the siege in a gardening point of view nearly so much as might have been expected. The handsome plane trees on some of the Boulevards still remain, though on others they were perforce used for fuel. The gardens in the squares are a little rough and uncared for—that is all. The Champs Elysées is somewhat cut up by cavalry, but can be easily set to rights again. The Luxembourg, the gardens of the Louvre, &c., were much as usual, barring an absence of spring flowers. This is not only satisfactory, but it is very creditable to the Parisians. Of course, the parks and gardens, both public and private, at a short distance from Paris are seriously damaged. That was to be expected; trees would be cut down when they obstructed the view or were required for fuel, and gardens and houses which were in the way of shot and shell necessarily came to considerable grief thereby. Some valuable nurseries and gardens have suffered sadly from enforced neglect, and these unfortunate circumstances will take years to efface.

The *Scotsman* reports the discovery of some traces of a lake dwelling in the vicinity of Lochend, Edinburgh. A good deal of land once at the bottom of the loch has long since been reclaimed, and some time ago Mr. D. Grieve had his attention drawn to remains of timber piles on a portion of the reclaimed lands. Pursuing his observations, Mr. Grieve discovered that the remains extended along the shore of the loch for a distance of 120 yards, the impression conveyed being that they had formed part of the great wooden framework or platform of a lake village. The matter having been brought under the notice of the Society of Antiquaries, some excavations were made a few days ago, with a view to more minute investigation. Three or four pits were dug, and each disclosed rude logs of wood, lying parallel, or nearly so, and resting on other logs which lay in a different direction. The wood preserved its general appearance, but, when taken in hand, crumbled away like clay. Between the logs was found a mass of rich black mould, intermixed with nuts and fragments of small branches. This is supposed to be the remains of fascines or bundles of underwood, which might have been used for filling up the interstices. No implements or other traces of human occupation were discovered. Mr. Grieve recently fished from the bed of the loch, near by, a number of bones, some of which have been identified as those of the red deer.

The New Ironclads.—The *Army and Navy Gazette* says it is intended, in consequence of a report made by the committee sitting at Whitehall, to discontinue for the present the building of Her Majesty's ship *Fury*, but the *Devastation* and the *Thunderer* are to be completed. Mr. Goschen was very angry with Sir John Hay for having ventured to allude to a "rumour" that such was the intention of the Admiralty, and seemed to imply that Sir John had obtained his information surreptitiously, which was of course denied. We will not enter into the merits of the case, but rest satisfied with the fact that greater attention than ever is now shown to the construction of our men-of-war.

It is said that The O'Donoghue will be appointed Governor of Queensland.

Needles.—A Chicago paper says that an order has been sent from England to the agent of one of the largest manufacturers in America for 50,000 needles to be sent to Birmingham. For something more than a year past the same concern has been shipping fish-hooks to England in considerable quantities. The reason for this order, says the paper in question, is that we are making good needles cheaper than they can be made in the old world, on account of improved machinery.

On Saturday the barque *Eglantine*, Capt. Pratt, of and from Shields, bound for the West Indies, was totally wrecked upon the Hasborough Sands, and the captain, mate, and one seaman drowned. The remaining members of the crew escaped.

International Four-Oared Match.—Articles have been agreed to for another international match, to take place over six miles on the Kennebecassis River, North America, for £500 a side, and the championship of the world, on the 23rd of August, between Renforth and three English oarsmen to be selected by the Tyne champion, and Fulton and the Paris crew, the English crew to be allowed £200 to pay their expenses across the Atlantic.

A Cross of Merit.—The Emperor of Germany has established a cross of merit for those women who have distinguished themselves during the war by their devotion to the German sick and wounded.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—For the cure of burns, scalds, wounds, and ulcers, this justly celebrated Ointment stands unrivalled. Its balsamic virtues, immediately on application, lull the pain and smarting, protect the exposed nerves from the air, endue the vessels with the vigour necessary to heal the sore, and confer on the blood a purity which permits it only to lay down healthy flesh in place of that which has become diseased. Holloway's Pills, simultaneously taken, much assist the Ointment's purifying and soothing power. Together these medicines act like a charm; no invalid, after a fair trial, has found them fail to relieve his pain, or completely cure his disease. The combined beneficial action of the Ointment and Pills, in all disorders, is too irresistible to be withstood. [11

"I had been afflicted nine years with rheumatism and griping pains all over my body, so as to be unable to work, and had been confined to my bed several weeks, when I heard of Perry Davis's Pain Killer, and sent for a bottle. I commenced using it immediately, and within twelve hours was free from pain and able to go downstairs, and I believe it will eventually quite restore the use of my paralysed limbs.—George Hewson, Warrington, Aug. 15, 1867.—To P. Davis and Son, London, W.C."

Maravilla Cocoa for Breakfast.—The *Globe* says—Taylor Brothers' Maravilla Cocoa has achieved a thorough success, and supersedes every other cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, delicate aroma, and all the concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For Homœopaths and invalids we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage.—Sold in packets only, by all grocers. Sole proprietors, Taylor Brothers, London. [272

Important.—14, Carr's Lane, Birmingham. Established 1861, for the sale of Pure Tea. Connoisseurs pronounce the Tea sold at this Warehouse superior to any that can be obtained elsewhere. Twenty-five per cent. saved in value. [24

Pure Water.—Alfred Bird, Experimental Chemist, begs to announce that he has perfected his new Carbon Filter, price 7s. 6d. each, which he guarantees shall deliver 60 gallons of the purest water daily.—To be seen in action at 69, Worcester-street, Birmingham. [930

Faceache, Toothache, Tic Doloreux.—ADAM SMITH'S NEURALGINE effects a certain cure.—Depôt, 39, Ann-street. Sold by all Chemists; and Garo, Green, Bagott, of Dudley. [107

COUNTRY LIFE.

"EIDDO."

THIS is a legal term. We need hardly say the word is not to be found in the Justinian Code. It was unfamiliar to the old students of the Pandects. In Blackstone's Commentaries it would be sought for in vain. There is no appearance of quaint Norman-French either in the disposition of the vowels or in the conjunction of the consonants. Nevertheless the legal signification of "eiddo" has recently engaged the very earnest attention of the lawyers. The question of its use as applied to property occupied a Court of Assize for several hours. The judge was Baron Bramwell, sitting at Beaumaris. We trust we shall not be suspected of discounting his lordship's learning when we say that his education in the law did not appear to afford him any assistance in the elucidation of the problem whether "eiddo" did or did not mean "personal property as distinguished from real property." Let us explain the case as reported in the *Carnarvon Herald*:—

> "The action was brought by Mr. Bulkeley Hughes, M.P. for the Carnarvonshire boroughs, but who is resident at Llanedwen, in Anglesey, who sought to eject Elizabeth Williams from Penrallt and Tybach farms, in the parish of Llanfechell. Mr. M'Intyre and Mr. Morgan Lloyd were counsel for the plaintiff, and Mr. Horatio Lloyd for the defendant. It appeared that in 1864 Thomas Jones, a farmer, of Llanfechell, died, leaving a will which had been drawn a few days previously in Welsh by a hedge lawyer. The document (translated) ran as follows:—'I do put my brother, Robert Jones, Tyddun, Lawrance, and Elizabeth Williams, my present servant, joint executors (*sgutorion*) for the whole that I possess, and further, that they are to get Penrallt and Tybach, in the parish of Llanfechell, in the life of my brother Robert Jones. . . And my brother Robert Jones will not have any right to make a will on the property (*eiddo*) I leave to him; that all the property (*eiddo*) is to go to Elizabeth Williams on the death of Robert Jones. If Elizabeth Williams shall die before Robert Jones that she has a right to make a will. And I give Penrallt and Tybach to W. B. Hughes, Esq., Plas Coch, Llanedwen, Anglesey, on the decease of my brother Robert Jones, and that he has a right to give them to anybody he will,' &c.

The brother in question had died, and Elizabeth Williams claimed the two farms. Her demand Mr. Hughes, the plaintiff, disputed, on the ground that "eiddo" means "personal property," and not real estate, and that therefore the housekeeper had no claim beyond the personalty of the testator. Fortunately the man of law who made the will, and selected the Welsh language in which to express the testator's wishes, was produceable. He appeared in court and swore that the intention was to give the housekeeper the personalty only, and he selected the word "eiddo" as the best to express that idea:—

> "In his part of the country they always understood *eiddo* to mean movable property—anything above the ground. *Tir* would be the word for land.
>
> "His Lordship: That would be *terra*.
>
> "Mr. Morgan Lloyd: The *original* for *terra*, my lord. (Much laughter.)"

A Welsh bard was called to testify to the meaning of "eiddo":—

> "Gweirydd ap Rhys, a well-known bard, himself the compiler of a dictionary, and the author of several standard works, said the ordinary meaning attached in Anglesey to the word *eiddo* was goods or chattels—anything movable; but it was also a possessive pronoun, and then meant 'mine.' They never used *eiddo* for real property, but *tir*."

The next witness cast a partial doubt upon the bard's rendering. This was the Rev. R. E. Williams, a distinguished Welsh scholar, who averred that the colloquial meaning of "eiddo" in Anglesey was personal property, but the primary meaning was whatever a man possessed.

Had this curious word been Latin or Norman the court would have ruled as to its meaning, but, being an old British term, its intention became a matter of evidence, and on the evidence the jury found:—

> "That the testator intended to bequeath to his brother and housekeeper only his personal estate, and they, therefore, returned a verdict for the plaintiff."

This was a special jury, and though we are not informed whether they were selected for their knowledge of the ancient British tongue, we may assume that they were in a position to determine of their own knowledge the meaning of "eiddo;" for in another paper published in the Principality, the *South Wales Press*, we find the editor, oddly enough to the mind of an English reader, assuming his readers to be perfect masters of the native language. Under the local news appears a paragraph beginning thus:—

> "A Welsh correspondent favours us with the following, *which will speak for itself*:—'Y mae yn hysbys i rai, er nad i bawb, efallai, fod adeg ethol aelodau i Furdd y Tylodion wedi pasio er dydd Llun diweddaf, er, efallai, na wyr ond y nesaf peth i ddim o drethdalwyr Llanelli fod y fath hysbysiad wedi ei gyhoeddi, oblegid y mae yr hysbysiad hwn yr un fath a'r rhan fwyaf o hysbysiadau ereill mew n perthynas i'n plwyf yn cael eu cadw o dan len, a hyny yn ddiamheu i ddybenion na welant yn dda ein hysbysu yn eu cylch,' etc."

We hope the paragraph "speaks for itself" to the intelligence of our readers. It would have contented us to quote a shorter passage, did we not dread the consequences of breaking off in the wrong part of a sentence that looks to us peculiarly long and remarkably economical in punctuation.

"PUNCH" AT DOVER.

Having in this column twice referred to the discussion among the members of the Christian Young Men's Association at Dover as to the propriety of permitting *Punch* to lie on the public table of their reading room, we deem ourselves under an obligation to place on record the fact that the resolution by which our worthy old contemporary was ostracised has been annulled. We quote the *Kent Herald*:—

> "A meeting of this association was held at the Union Hall, in compliance with a numerously and influentially signed requisition, to reconsider the decision of a fortnight back excluding *Punch* from the table of the association. Between fifty and sixty gentlemen were present, including the Mayor (Alderman Knocker), the Town Clerk (Mr. Wollaston Knocker), Mr. V. Knocker, the President, &c., together with the whole of the requisitionists."

A curious discussion ensued, ending in the carrying of the following resolution, by twenty-five votes against twenty-one:—

> "That there is no harm in *Punch*, and that it be again laid upon the table."

In the course of his speech in defence of *Punch*, Mr. Brown, the spokesman of the requisitionists, happened to remark upon the criticisms of the press upon the resolution excluding *Punch*, and spoke of the members of the association smarting under that criticism, when the reverend President broke in:—

> "Nothing but the devil can make a Christian smart."

Whereupon Mr. Councillor Brown, with commendable conciliation, said:—

> "Then I will withdraw that allusion; but I am sorry to find that the press of England have the reputation of being the organs of the devil.
>
> "The President: The ungodly press of England have that name. But I wish you to take all latitude.
>
> "Mr. Brown continued: It was stated *Punch* was an irreligious publication. He had, however, failed to see any irreligion in its pages. It was a true representation of the outside world and its hypocrisy. *Punch* helped religion rather than otherwise.
>
> "The Chairman said he objected to *Punch* because he felt that it was not written for the glorification of the Almighty. He would ask Mr. Hughes whether, when he visited a dying man, he put *Punch* in one pocket and his Bible in the other. It seemed to him that if *Punch* was good for the living it would also be good for the dying. In conclusion, he remarked that he could see little of the Lord Jesus Christ in the pages of *Punch*.
>
> "The Rev. S. St. N. Dobson thought the remarks of Mr. Mowll about taking *Punch* to a dying man were uncalled for. Did Mr. Mowll ever forget he had a ledger, or did that gentleman, when a young man went to him for spiritual advice, talk to him about Welsh coal?"

Mr. Dobson seems to have clinched the argument. The division followed, and *Punch* is taken back once more to the bosoms of the Christian young men of Dover. Let him take warning and repent. He has had a narrow escape this time.

IL RIGOLETTO.

The court fool is abolished, but not so his counterpart in the parish or township. Whoever is familiar with country life knows that in the midst of each cluster of inhabitants is to be found "the character." He is not confined to any particular class. He may be a town councillor, or the driver of a car, an orator at public assemblies, a groom, a light porter, or a cadger. The type varies a little according to means and station in life, but the leading features of the man are the same. His vocation is to amuse the locality, not exactly in a perfunctory manner, but, like the genuine old court fool, as one fulfilling his destiny. These performers are born, not made. They cannot be successfully imitated. One who should make postures, crack jokes, and enact eccentricities histrionically, would not be recognised as possessing the requisite qualifications for the office. It may be that in our illustrations of country life we shall have occasion to present pen-and-ink portraits of some of these low comedians of real life. To-day we will content ourselves with a quotation from a provincial newspaper, showing in a few words the sort of "rigoletto" with which the parish of Radford, in Nottinghamshire, is favoured. There never were two of these gentlemen closely resembling each other. Every one is "original," and has a line marked out for him by nature. This gives an interest to the study of the specimens. Radford, we must premise, is holding its vestry meeting, to nominate overseers and the like:—

> "Mr. Harwood having read the notice convening the meeting, the Chairman addressed a few words, in the course of which he dwelt upon the notoriety Radford had obtained for its noisy vestry meetings, and expressed a hope that they would begin to lead a new life, as it were.
>
> "At this point an old character, called 'Sam Pass,' who had brought his bell evidently to enliven the proceedings, seemed inclined to be 'naughty,' when the chairman good humouredly said 'If you go on in that way we shall have the churchwarden here again; so you'll be quiet, won't you, Sam?'
>
> "The renowned Pass replied, 'Yas 'er.'"

It is but a slight sketch the reporter has given us. Only a few hasty marks of the artist's pencil. But these rough scratches are of the essential figure of the man, and we seem to know all about "the renowned Pass," and the part he plays in Radford. May he live long to enjoy his enviable position, and may his neighbours never cease to appreciate him as he deserves.

OAKEY'S WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH.—Old knives cleaned constantly with this preparation bear a brilliancy of polish equal to new cutlery. Can be used with any kind of knife-board or knife-cleaning machine. Retail packets 3d. each, and tins 6d., 1s., 2s. 6d., and 4s. each. Wholesale, Oakey and Sons, Wellington Emery and Black Lead Mills, Blackfriars, London.

PATENT TEETH ON SOFT GUMS.—Mr. WILLIAM J. WATSON, Surgeon Dentist, 16, Newhall Street, Birmingham, begs to inform the inhabitants of the Midland Counties that he is the SOLE INVENTOR and DISCOVERER of a new system of fixing PATENT TEETH on SOFT GUMS, and he being the actual Maker, is enabled to supply Teeth *at about one-third the usual charges*. Single Teeth from 3s. 6d. each; Sets from £2 10s., including all charges. Perfectly fitted at one visit. Attendance daily from nine a.m. till eight p.m. Consultation free. [164

LITERATURE AND ART.

DAUBIGNY and several other French artists have returned to Paris.

THE author of "John Halifax, Gentleman" is about to publish a series of "Girls' Books."

THE *Echo* states that Miss Broughton, authoress of "Red as a Rose is She," will commence a new serial story in the June number of *Temple Bar*. She proposes to entitle it "Good bye, Sweetheart."

IN the course of a few months Lord Dalling and Bulwer will complete his "Biography and Letters of Lord Palmerston."

THE public will regret to learn, says the *Athenæum*, that the indisposition of Mr. Watts will cause a reduction in the number of his contributions to the forthcoming Royal Academy Exhibition. His works there will probably consist of not more than the portraits of Messrs. Leighton and Millais, which were mentioned with the greater number we recently described.

THE lady novelists are busily engaged. Mrs. Oliphant, Mrs. Riddell, Miss A. B. Edwards, and the author of "John Halifax," have works of fiction in a forward state of preparation.

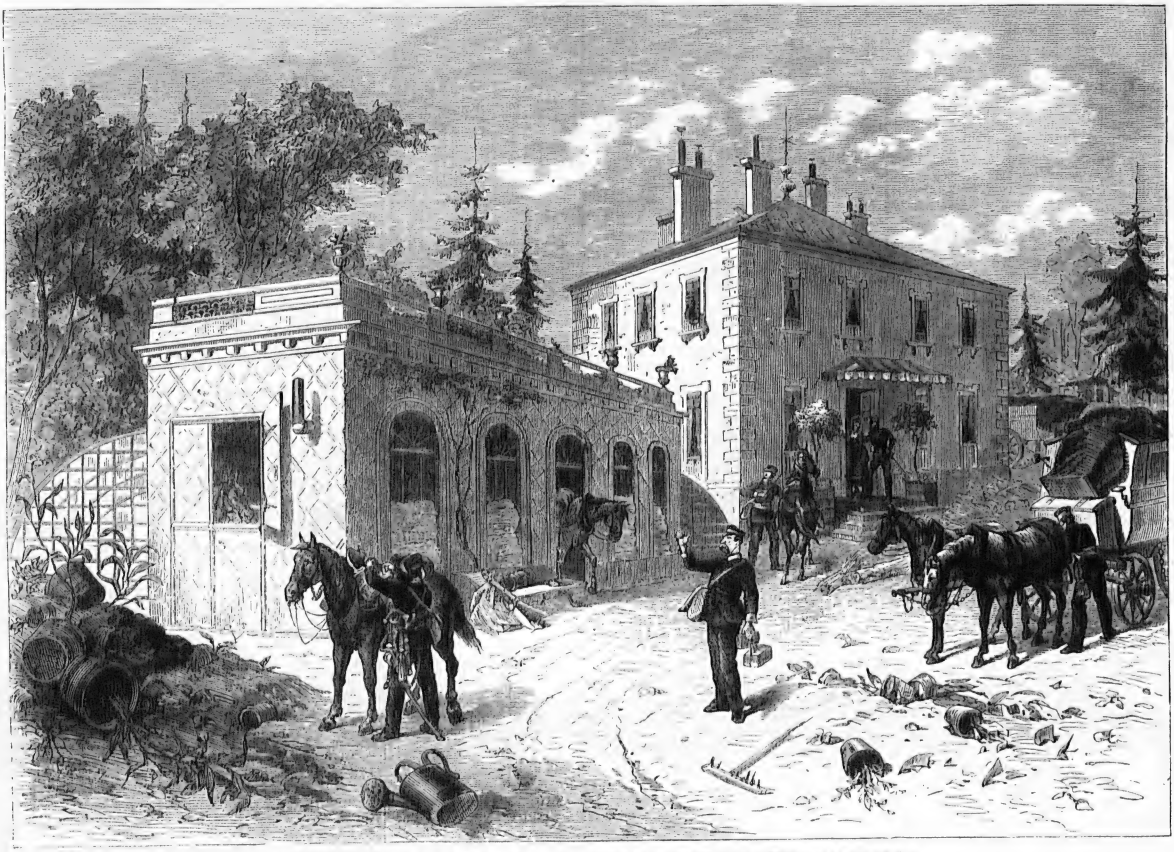
THE death is announced of the Rev. T. Fuller, for many years vicar of St. Peter's, Eaton-square. He wrote the Hulsean prize essay "On the Comparative Value of Miracles and Prophecy as Evidences of Christianity."

THE *Newcastle Daily Chronicle* says a large number of proprietors and editors of English newspapers have arranged to make a tour through the United States, and will probably leave this country in June next, *viâ* Liverpool.

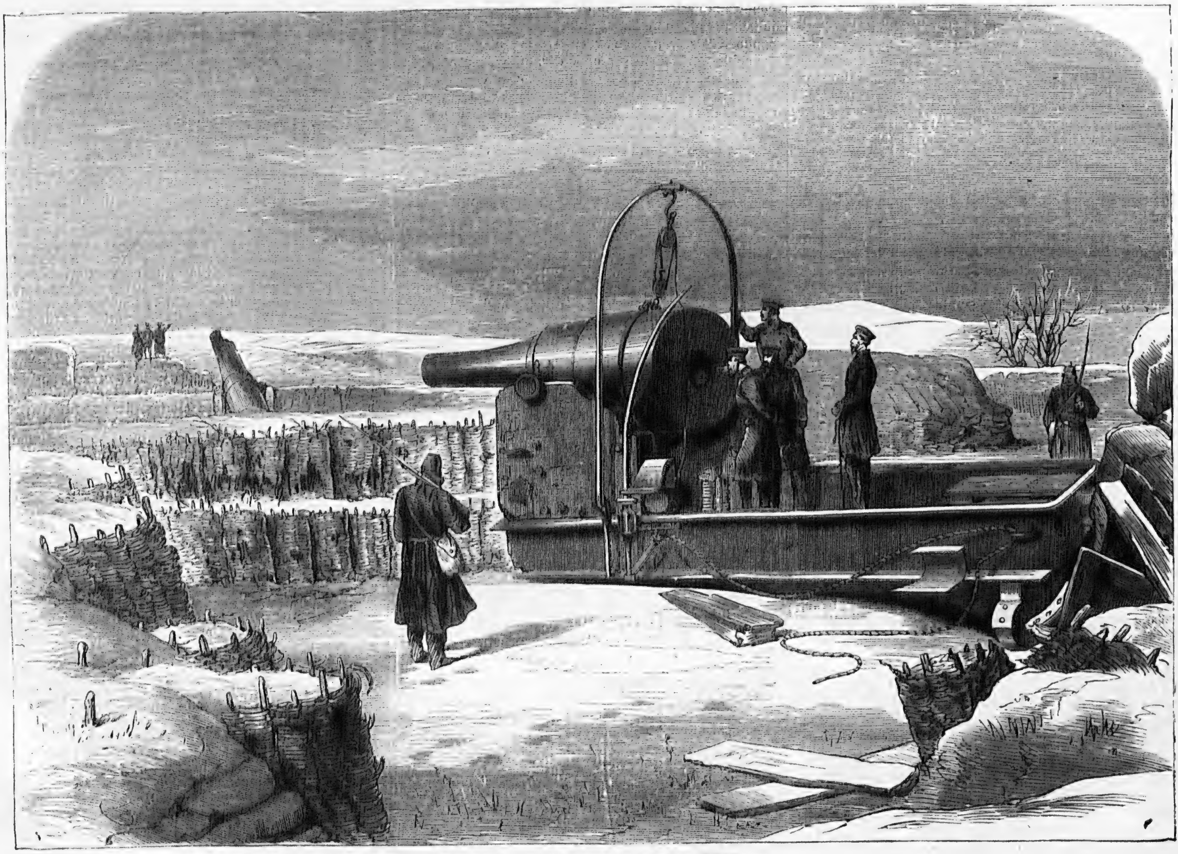
THE *South London Press* states that Astley's Royal Amphitheatre has not changed hands. When submitted by auction by Messrs. Driver the highest bid was £10,000. This did not come up to the reserve price, and consequently the property was bought in.

M. LEONARD CHODZHO, librarian of the Sorbonne, and one of the most distinguished members of the Polish emigration of 1831, has just died at Poitiers, aged seventy-one. On arriving in France he became aide-de-camp to General Lafayette, but soon after quitted the post for that of librarian to the Sorbonne, where his erudition and affable demeanour won him the esteem of the public.

THE *Daily News*, under the heading of "Morland's Prison Pictures," has the following:—"Some pictures painted upon the wall of a room in old Whitecross-street Prison, now pulled down, have been saved by sawing the brickwork round them, and thus removed. We have been invited to see them by the present possessor of them, Mr. George Ellis, and can say that the pictures, so much of them as remains upon the pieces of the wall removed, have the general character of Morland's work, although very much darkened by time and the absorption arising from the bad ground on which they are painted. One consists of an old woman in a red cloak with a little child; the other piece, of two figures of youths bathing, one of whom is getting out of the water, while the other pelts him from behind a tree. An indistinct landscape fills the background. It appears that much of these pictures has been destroyed in the attempt, or before the attempt was made, at removing them from the wall. A person who was lately confined in Whitecross-street Prison for contempt of the Court of Chancery first discovered them, and amused himself with picking off the whitewash over them with his penknife. He found that one represented a skating scene, with the woman in a red cloak and a child referred to above; the other, a woodland scene, with a girl and old man, a boy and a dog in the water, with the two bathers who are seen in the piece Mr. Ellis has cut out. Morland was just the man to set about painting his prison walls, and there is quite enough evidence in the remains which have been saved to sanction the story. He had often painted his landlord's signboard to pay off his score, and several of them are preserved to this day as his work. Indeed, the sign-painters of that time were a fraternity regarded by themselves and the world as artists, and they had their exhibitions before the Academy was thought of. Even Correggio himself is said to have painted the picture of 'The Muleteer,' belonging to the Duke of Sutherland, which was in the recent Academy Exhibition of old Masters, as a signboard to pay his score at the inn. These stories are not always true, however. The finding of these pictures, and the attempt which has been made to remove them, suggest that in all such cases some expert person should always be consulted. The clumsy expedient of sawing out the brickwork in a mass is one that is extremely hazardous, and likely to be destructive to the picture. The Italians have long been in the habit of removing pictures painted on walls with perfect success. There was a large fresco by D. Veneziano in the Academy Exhibition which had been removed from a wall and transferred to canvas. The mode of proceeding consists in first pasting paper all over the picture; when dry the workman takes a suitable kind of hammer, with which he taps the surface of the picture, until he finds by the sound that he has succeeded in loosening the plaster, or coat of whitewash, entirely from the wall. Nothing is easier then than to remove the paper to which the picture is found adhering by its face, and finally to lay it flat upon a prepared canvas. There were not long ago discovered in the house occupied by a tinman, in Soho, some paintings on the staircase wall, which in all probability are the work of Hogarth, as the house was once the academy of Sir James Thornhill, where Hogarth was a student, and from this house he ran away with his master's daughter, whom he married. There are also some paintings attributed to Hogarth on the staircase wall of Bartholomew's Hospital. These works might probably be removed, and they would certainly then be preserved; whereas now they are exposed to conditions anything but preservative to pictures, and in the end may be lost altogether, as these pictures by Morland have so nearly been."



THE PRUSSIAN FIELD POST AT THE GERMAN HEAD-QUARTERS, MARGENCY.



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The following statement of a plan by which we may extend a brotherly hand to the working men of Paris, and, at the same time, lay the foundations of a national institution that will extend incalculable benefits to the wage-classes of our own community, has been submitted to the employers and the employed of the Midlands by Mr. Blanchard Jerrold, through the columns of the ILLUSTRATED MIDLAND NEWS:—

"I venture to set forth a plan I have arranged, whereby the working men of England may do a noble service to their suffering brethren of Paris, and at the same time lay, on a broad national scale, the foundations of an institution that will strike at the root of one of the causes of the widespread poverty by which society suffers. In 1863 I was engaged throughout the year in investigations of the condition of the Paris poor, and in an examination of the State and private machinery by which they were helped. In the course of my labours I came upon an institution, the object of which was to advance money to workmen. 'This institution,' it was stated in the prospectus, 'is established to help the intelligent and honest working man. Loans made to the worker when he is in distress reanimate his courage and make him thrifty. Unfortunately, probity, economical habits, industry, and moral guarantees, are often all the workman has to offer his employer. But these are not enough.' The object of the society was to afford material guarantees to the honest workman who has not got them. One special object of the society is to grant loans to workmen for the purchase of instruments, tools, or utensils, which are the first necessaries of their trade or of their home; and to give assistance to them in any temporary or accidental difficulty. The directors soon had proof that their plan would be attended with the happiest possible results. It bridged over many of the little difficulties which often destroy the career of working men. It kept workmen from the bureau of benevolence and the asylum, and directed them to the Savings Bank and the Mutual Benefit Society. I pass over the constitution of the society—to come at once to its spirit. When a working man applies for assistance, he must be supported by two witnesses, who will attest to his identity, and declare that he is a man of well-regulated life, and that he really needs assistance. These two witnesses must be intimate friends of the applicant, and inhabitants of the commune in which he dwells. The society is content to take their truth as witnesses for sole guarantee that the money lent will be returned. They are not asked to incur the least responsibility before the law. At the present time £20 (500 francs) is the maximum loan that is granted. The local committees can grant loans to the extent of £8 only. These loans, which are granted only to borrowers who have resided a year in the commune from which they address their demand, must be paid within three years, together with interest at the rate of 2½ per cent. But the time is extended in cases of illness or of departures on military duties. The repayments of the loans granted are made by the borrower through the savings banks. The children of defaulters and the heirs of a borrower who has died without having repaid his loan are not admitted to the benefits of the society until they have liquidated the unpaid debt.

"The advantages of a society like this are obvious; charity is here shown helping those who are most willing to help themselves. It cannot be said that the organisation of the society has the least tendency to pauperise the working classes. On the contrary, it helps only those workmen who are able to show that they lead a regular life, and who can bring two intimate friends to prove that their misfortunes are not the results of their vices. The dignity of the honest workman who has fallen into a difficulty is not hurt by the idea that he has become an object of charity, since he understands that the money the society advances him is to be repaid. He may, indeed, be proud of having obtained a loan, since it is a proof that the society has faith in his honour and that of his friends.

"Let me add that this society has thriven now in Paris for many years, and that although very large sums of money have been lent through it to workmen the loss is almost *nil*, while the fund has been constantly on the increase.

"But in the presence of the awful calamities which have paralysed Paris commerce, the society will not be able to afford the relief of timely loans to one in a hundred of those who will need them. I propose, then, that the employers and the employed of England shall at once raise a fund which shall, in the first instance, be distributed in loans to the necessitous working men of Paris and the Banlieue, under the regulations of the Paris Society; and that this fund, as it returns to England, shall be applied in establishing a National Loan to Labour Association, the object of which will be to rescue poor men from the tyrannies, temptations, and overwhelming exactions of the beershop and other loan societies, which are now one of the curses of the body social, and which help in a sensible degree to spread pauperism, by striking the wage-earner in the moment of misfortune.

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"I have the honour to remain, Sir.
"Your faithful servant,
"BLANCHARD JERROLD.

"Reform Club, February 15, 1871."

On this proposition the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED MIDLAND NEWS made the following comments:—

"Most heartily do we commend Mr. Jerrold's suggestion to the attention of those to whom it is addressed. No Englishman is better acquainted with the life and habits and struggles of the working men of Paris than is the gentleman to whom we are indebted for this letter, and there are not many who have studied so long and so carefully the wants and aspirations of the English workman. We hear a good deal about the international co-operation of artisans for political purposes; here is an opportunity for imitating that social and material co-operation between the toilers of one nation and those of another, upon which will depend, much more than upon anything that can be done jointly in questions of governments and constitutions, the future well-being and well-doing of that class throughout Europe. It is a happy thing that such a movement should begin with the impulse of benevolence and sympathy, merging afterwards into an organisation in strict keeping with the movement that is making silent but rapid progress in this country, by whose machinery those who work are gradually gaining an interest in the capital employed in the trade and manufacture by which they earn their daily bread. We shall be very happy to be in any way the medium between Mr. Jerrold and the working classes of England in the carrying out of this admirable proposal."

A Committee is now in course of formation, under the Chairmanship of Mr. Jerrold, to carry out this help for Paris Workmen—that, in the end, will be solid, sustaining help for English Workmen also—in the shape of a NATIONAL LOAN TO LABOUR ASSOCIATION.

Communications and subscriptions are earnestly requested, addressed to Mr. JAMES BRADLEY, Secretary of the National Loan to Labour Association, at the Offices of the ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER—London: 102, FLEET ST. Birmingham: 108, NEW ST.

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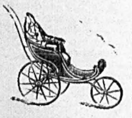

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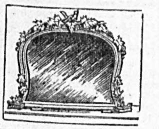

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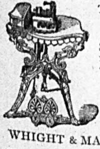

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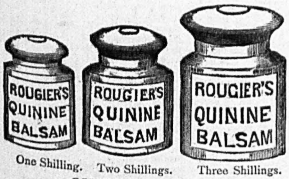

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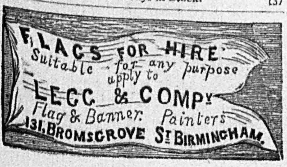

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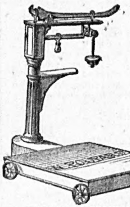

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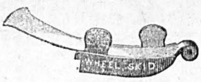

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COAL MERCHANTS' TOOLS OF ALL KINDS. [302

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THESE WONDERFUL CANDLES SOLD EVERYWHERE
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PREPARED GROATS. PREPARED BARLEY.	For making pure Gruel and Barley Water in Ten Minutes, without the trouble of straining, in 3d. and 6d. packets, and 1s. canisters.
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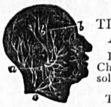

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The Cuts show Nerve-centres, and where Neuraline should be applied.

[241

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à la Turkey in your own room for One Penny, equal to what you must pay in London 5s. for. This valuable Preparation is distilled from the famous Sulphur Springs of Tivoli, Italy, celebrated throughout the world for their marvellous cures of all Skin Diseases, Paralysis, Rheumatism, Indigestion, Nervousness, &c.

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Highly recommended by the faculty as the most nutritious and easily digested food for infants, children, and invalids. Its richness in *phosphates* makes it invaluable during teething; it is a singularly digestive and nourishing food for children, and is an excellent diet for invalids, being retained in the stomach when Arrowroot, Corn-flour, and similar articles are rejected.

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We hope it will take the place of the purely starchy compounds now in use, both in the case of children and adults.

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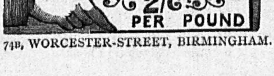

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PER POUND

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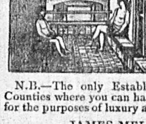

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Dealer in all kinds of Paper Hangings. [127

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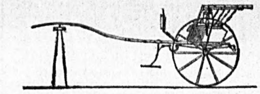

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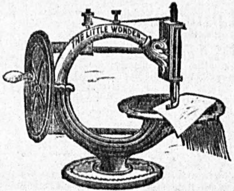

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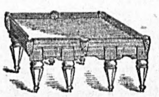

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THE MACHINE IS SENT
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	Fiddle or Old Silver.			Bead.			Thread.			King's or Shell.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
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12 Table Spoons...	1	10	—	2	1	—	2	2	—	2	5	—
12 Dessert Forks	1	2	—	1	7	—	1	10	—	1	11	—
12 Dessert Spoons	1	2	—	1	7	—	1	10	—	1	11	—
12 Tea Spoons ...	—	14	—	—	19	—	1	1	—	1	2	—
6 Egg Spoons, gilt bowls	—	9	—	—	12	—	—	12	—	—	13	6
2 Sauce Ladles...	—	6	—	—	8	—	—	8	—	—	8	—
1 Gravy Spoon...	—	6	—	—	8	6	—	9	—	—	9	6
2 Salt Spoons, gilt bowls	—	3	—	—	4	—	—	4	—	—	4	6
1 Mustard Spoon, gilt bowl	—	1	6	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	2	3
1 Pair of Sugar Tongs..........	—	2	6	—	3	6	—	3	6	—	4	—
1 Pair of Fish Carvers	—	19	6	1	3	—	1	3	—	1	3	—
1 Butter Knife ...	—	3	—	—	4	—	—	4	—	—	4	3
1 Soup Ladle......	—	10	—	—	12	—	—	14	—	—	15	—
1 Sugar Sifter ...	—	3	—	—	4	—	—	4	—	—	4	6
Total	9	1	6	11	16	0	12	8	6	13	2	6

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Trusses from 5s. each; Stockings from 4s. 6d. [348

BILIOUS and Liver Complaints, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Loss of Appetite, Drowsiness, Giddiness, Spasms, and all Disorders of the Stomach and Bowels are quickly removed by that well-known remedy, FRAMPTON'S PILL OF HEALTH.

Sold by all Medicine Vendors, at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. per box, or obtained through any Chemist. [287

"FLORILINE."—A New Toilet Discovery.
A few drops of this fluid on a wet toothbrush effectually cleanses the teeth from all impurities, strengthens and hardens the gums, prevents tartar, instantly removes all odours arising from decayed teeth, a foul stomach, or tobacco smoke, leaves the teeth with a beautiful whiteness, and imparts to the breath a delightful fragrance.

The *Christian World* of March 17th, 1871, says with respect to Floriline:—"Floriline bids fair to become a household word in England, and one of peculiarly pleasant meaning. It would be difficult to conceive of a more efficacious and agreeable preparation for the teeth. Those who once begin to use it will certainly never willingly give it up."

"FLORILINE" is put up in elegant toilet cases, and sold by all perfumers and dealers in toilet articles in the kingdom at 2s. 6d. per bottle. Prepared by HENRY C. GALLUP, 493, Oxford Street, London.

THE TALK OF THE TOWN.

Two friends were discussing the passing events
As they walked up the Quadrant one day;
They spoke of the fashions, the banquets, the balls,
And of people who passed on their way.
They talked of the Princess Louise and Lord Lorne,
At the wedding they seemed to exult;
They both coincided in wishing with us
To their nuptials a happy result.

They talked of the war and its terrible deeds—
They hoped that sweet peace would ensue.
So freely they chatted that topics, in fact,
Of all kinds they both did review;
Till at last they both stood at a druggist's glass door,
Whilst palpable there to be seen
Was an elegant case, which attracted their eyes,
And on it appeared—"FLORILINE."

"Floriline!" said my lord; "what is that, may I ask?"
"Why! a splendid detergent," said Fred.
The smell of tobacco it takes from the mouth,
And perfumes and sweets leaves instead.
I'm fond of a smoke, and to cover the fumes—
Which to me oft a nuisance has been—
I now, with great pleasure, the toothbrush apply,
With the fragrant and sweet "FLORILINE."

'Tis the talk of the town! For the teeth and the gums
For the breath it is really first-rate;
And I wonder that you, my dear sir, have not heard
Of its fame so deservedly great.
For the toilet it is a discovery rare—
The greatest, in fact, that has been;
And the voice of the people endorses the fame
Of the fragrant—the sweet "FLORILINE."

FLORILINE, FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.
The celebrated Author of the "Minstrel's Offering" thus writes unsolicited to the Proprietor of the Fragrant "FLORILINE":—

"I mix a great deal amongst literary characters, both male and female, and I find they speak of 'Floriline' in the most rapturous terms—it seems to have become quite a household word with them—and it is universally spoken of as an infallible preserver and undeniable beautifier of the teeth, whilst the breath it makes as fragrant as the flowers of May.

FLORILINE.—The *Weekly Budget*, Jan. 28, 1871, thus alludes to the Fragrant Floriline:—

"Mr. Gallup has certainly conferred a boon upon society by his invention of the 'Floriline' for the teeth and breath. It is well to know that this new preparation has been analysed by an eminent Professor of Chemistry—Dr. Attfield—and that he finds it to contain no ingredient in the slightest degree injurious to the most tender gums, and pronounces it an excellent and pleasant detergent. We must say that this 'Floriline' makes tooth-cleaning quite a luxury, and it not only effectually cleanses the teeth, but it removes all disagreeable odours, and keeps the mouth fresh and agreeable. This fragrant preparation has also another charm—it is cheap; for a few drops sprinkled upon a wet toothbrush suffice for one operation. It ought to become immensely popular."

The Fragrant Floriline is put up in elegant toilet cases, and sold by all perfumers and dealers in toilet articles in the Kingdom at 2s. 6d. per bottle. Prepared by HENRY C. GALLUP, 493, Oxford Street, London.

THE HARBINGERS OF SPRING.

The buds and blossoms now appear
On every verdant plain;
The winter with its snowy wreath
Has left us once again.
The birds awake with cheerful notes,
And 'midst the wild woods sing;
Whilst Nature dons its emerald hue,
To welcome glorious Spring.

To cull from Flora's sweet retreats,
The essence of each flower,
And use them for the public good,
Has Gallup shown his power.
He has the richest perfumes brought
From Flora—lovely queen!
And introduced this liquid gem,
The fragrant "FLORILINE."

Fragrant with each scented flower
This preparation stands;
And now a toilette requisite
It's famed through many lands.
The mouth it makes a font of sweets;
The teeth like flakes of snow;
The gums it strengthens and improves,
And brightens beauty's brow.

Its daily use arrests decay,
Impurity dispels,
The breath it makes superbly sweet,
As flowers from woodland dells.
In fact the good that it effects
Needs only to be seen,
When all will use with real delight
The fragant "FLORILINE."

FLORILINE, FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—Amidst the many startling discoveries which have added so much to the welfare of mankind, there are none which have conduced so much to the comfort of all as FLORILINE; and it may well be said that it is the Triumph of Toilet Chemistry. It is strange, but not more strange than true, that, previous to the welcome appearance of "FLORILINE," there was nothing but "tooth powders" and tooth pastes for cleansing the teeth, and they were dreaded by many, particularly by the young, who dreaded a toothbrush as much as a child dreads the fire; but now the toothbrush, when moistened with a few drops of "FLORILINE," becomes a perfect luxury. It cleanses the mouth from all impurities, preserves and beautifies the teeth, hardens the gums, and makes the breath as sweet as rose-buds plucked at early morn.

"FLORILINE" may be had of any Chemist or Perfumer in the kingdom. If your chemist or perfumer does not get it for you, you can have it sent directly by rail on sending 2s. 6d. in stamps. Cannot be sent per post.—HENRY C. GALLUP, Sole Proprietor, 493, Oxford Street, London.

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